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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains. SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	1898.
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4800	W. J. Nantes	12th "
" CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	8287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
" CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
" CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	8287	W. A. Wheler	22rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
" CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews.	21st "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

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Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 326	Rs. 150

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,233	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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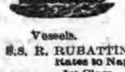
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,580	3rd Feb., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Dudateau	10th Feb. 1898.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA" 2,040 tons, on the 3rd Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 28th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 3rd Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 11th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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S.S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain H. NUNOME, 3,275 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 28th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st January.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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SHIPPED DIRECT FROM SANDEMAN & CO.

	Cash Qts. Rs. a.	Cash Pts. Ra. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT...This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character .....per Dozen	40 0	...	44 8	...
FINE OLD PORT...Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT...A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	22 8	...	25 0	...
WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco	30 0	...	33 8	...
" " STONES	45 0	...	50 0	...

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PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF

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"AULD SCOTTIE."

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This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

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Specially produced from
COSTLY MATERIALS
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It PREVENTS the FALLING of the Hair and also forms a
MOST DELICATE DRESSING
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,

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THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
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These can be recommended as good smokes :—				Cash Rs.	as.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of	50	with rings	per box	11	0
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Isabels	do.	50	do. "	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. "	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. "	5	8
Little Devils	do.	50	do. "	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. "	7	0
Nuevo Habano Especial	do.	100	"	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	"	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100	"	4	8
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing-down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
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Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

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Bombay, 27th January, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICER.

DR. K. A. DODHALKER will be in attendance every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from MONDAY, the 31st instant, at the Health Department, Kamathipura Stables, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 27th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1898, will be held at the Office of and before the Huzur Deputy Collector of Kolaba, on the 14th February, 1898, at 11 a.m.:—

1. Kerry Karna in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting Road Tolls, in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing Earth, Sand, Stone and Pearl Shells from all the Creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate. For further particulars application should be made to the Undersigned.

J. S. KOPPIKAR,
Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba.

Alibag, 14th January, 1898.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DORABJI NOWROJI DAVUR has contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, buildings or erections standing thereon, situate on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and forty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156, New survey Nos. 7288 & 7289, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward No. 24891, Street Nos. 453, to 463, Walkeshwar Road, and are bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to Awabai (wife of Aduljee Manockjee Watcha) Cookibai (wife of Pestonji Muncherjee Kotwal) and Jamsetji Pestonji Faradanji or other the friends of an indenture of settlement, dated the 28th day of August, 1884, and leased to Borah Adool Hoosein Hootoola, on or towards the west partly by land belonging to Ismail Abbs, and partly land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the North by the upper ridge of the Malabar Hill, and on or towards the South by the Malabar Hill Road aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Gursetji Nowroji Davur and Nusservanji Byramji Pollia Wala and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Dorabji Nowrejee Davur.

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of January, 1898.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI and MOTILAL,
Purcasser's Attorneys.

HYDERABAD (Sind) MUNICIPALITY DEBENTURE LOAN.

UNDER the sanction of the Government of Bombay given in their Resolution No. 3433, dated 27th December, 1897, the Municipal Commissioner of the City of Hyderabad Sind, invite TENDERS for a LOAN to the extent of RUPEES ONE LAKH FIFTEEN THOUSAND and FIVE HUNDRED only:—

1. Debentures will be issued for the sums of Rs. five hundred each and will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October.

2. The Loan will be repayable in 20 years by redeeming a certain number of debentures every six months by drawing lots.

A sum of Rs. 4,700 will be made available every six months for paying interest and redeeming Debentures. The drawings will take place on 1st April and 1st October of each year.

4. Instalments will be payable at the Municipal office, Hyderabad Sind, or into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Branches, as follows:—

(25) Twenty-five per cent. on application.
(75) Seventy-five per cent. on allotment.

5. Interest will be calculated from the date of allotment.

6. If the said instalment of 75 per cent. is not paid within one month from the date of allotment, the amount paid on application will be forfeited and the allotment cancelled.

7. Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tenders for Hyderabad (Sind) Municipal Loan" will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 10th FEBRUARY, 1898, by the Engineer and Secretary, Hyderabad Municipality and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti and Poona.

8. Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Engineer and Secretary, Municipality, Hyderabad Sind, or to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Branches.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted, will be returned without interest.

10. The right of acceptance of Tenders will be with the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Hyderabad Sind, who do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

HIRANAND KHEMSING, B.A., LL.B.,
President, Hyderabad Municipality.

Hyderabad Sind, dated 20th January, 1898.

HYDERABAD (Sind) MUNICIPALITY DEBENTURE LOAN.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipal Water Works Loan of one lakh fifteen thousand and five hundred advertised in the Municipal Notification dated 20th January, 1898, and published as printed over-leaf, and agree to pay the same, subject to conditions specified, at the rate of Rs. for" Every hundred Rupees" allotted to me.

I enclose for Rs. and engage if my offer be accepted in whole or in part to pay to the account of the Municipal Corporation at the Municipal Office, Hyderabad Sind, or at the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, the second and final instalment of Rs. 75 per cent. on allotment.

Signature.....
Address.....
Date.....

NOTIFICATION.

WHEREAS an INFECTIOUS DISEASE namely, FOOT and MOUTH DISEASE, has appeared amongst CATTLE in certain parts of the City of Bombay, and there is reason to apprehend that Rinderpest also may become prevalent amongst Cattle in the City, unless such special measures as hereinafter mentioned, are taken to prevent the same; and, the Municipal Commissioner being of opinion that the Ordinary Provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, or of any other law in force in Bombay are insufficient for the purpose of effectually preventing the spread of such diseases.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, with the sanction of Government, and pursuant to the provisions of Section 434 of the said Act, the Commissioner will take such special measures as are hereby indicated, and, with the like sanction, the Commissioner hereby prescribes the undermentioned Temporary Regulations to be observed by the Public and all persons concerned:—

1. From and after the date of the publication of this Notice the Commissioner will, himself, or by any Veterinary or other Officer whom he may authorize in that behalf, examine Cattle kept in or brought into the City, whether kept for Milking, for Draft, or for any other purpose whatsoever, and if and whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner or to any such Officer as aforesaid, that any animal is suffering or in anywise infected or affected by Foot and Mouth Disease, or Rinderpest, will direct and cause the removal of such animal wheresoever the same may be found, to any Segregation Camp or place which may for the time being be set apart or provided for the reception and treatment of such animals, and will there treat and detain any such animal for so long as may be deemed necessary.

2. Every owner or person having charge of any Cattle within the City, is required to give immediate notice to the Commissioner or any such Officer as aforesaid of any case of disease which may occur amongst the animals in his charge, and to afford every facility and assistance in his power to the Commissioner or to any such officer as aforesaid, for examining such cattle and, if called upon to do so, must forthwith obey any order of the Commissioner or Officer as aforesaid in regard to the Segregation or removal of any such animal as aforesaid, and for that purpose, must send any such animal, with a competent person in charge thereof, to any such Camp or place as may be directed.

3. The owner of any animal removed for Segregation or Treatment as aforesaid, must make all necessary arrangements for the supply of food to, and generally for the care of, such animal during detention as aforesaid. The removal and detention of every such Animal will be at the sole risk of the owner.

4. Cow Milk of any Milch Cow or Buffalo suffering from disease, or removed for Segregation, Treatment or Detention as aforesaid must on no account be sold or used, but must be forthwith destroyed.

5. Any person failing to comply with, or contravening any of the provisions herein below contained in Clauses 2, 3, or 4, will render himself liable to prosecution under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 27th January, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

PURSES, LETTER CASES, CIGAR CASES, VISITING CARD CASES, PURSES—

	Rs. a.
Silver Mounted Corners and Lock, Crushed Morocco Dark Brown, lined inside Calf, 5 pockets for money, &c., 2 pockets for stamps, with additional outside pocket for shopping list, Railway Ticket, &c.	
Length 5 inches and a-half	13 0
Do. 5 do.	11 0
Do. 4 inches and a-half	10 0
Brown Crocodile Leather, lined Calf, 6 pockets for money, 2 pockets for stamps, and one for Railway Ticket, &c.	
Length 5 inches	11 0
Do. 4 inches and a-half	10 0
Do. 4 do.	8 0
Silver Mounted Corners and Lock Dark Crocodile, Leather lined, inside Calf, 6 pockets for money, &c., 2 pockets for stamps, &c., with additional outside pocket for shopping list, Railway Ticket, &c.	
Length 5 inches and a-half	22 8
Do. 5 do.	21 0
Do. 4 inches and a-half	20 0
Morocco, Dark Green or Red, 2 Fasteners and Silver Lock, 6 pockets for money, 5 others for stamps, cards, &c.	
Length 4 inches	8 0
Silver Mounted Corners and Lock Dark Red Russia Leather, lined inside Calf, 6 pockets for money, 2 for stamps, cards, &c., and additional pockets outside for shopping list, Railway Ticket, &c.	
Length 5 inches	12 8
Sealskin, Calf Lined, Silver Lock, 5 pockets inside, 1 outside.	
Length 5 inches	12 0
Silver Mounted Corners and Lock, Dark Green Crushed Morocco Leather, Calf lined, 6 pockets for money, 2 pockets for stamps, &c.	
Length 5 inches and a-half	10 8

LETTER CASES—

Silver Corners, divisions for Letter stamps, cards, &c., best quality sealskin.	
Size folded 6" by 4"	10 8
Do. Do. Green or Brown, Crocodile Lined, inside Calf.	
Size 6" by 4"	10 8
Do, do. Calf, do 6" by 4"	12 8
Do. do. Red or Dk. Green Morocco.	
Size 6" by 4"	4 8
Long Grained Roan Cases, with numerous pockets, various colours	3 4

CIGAR CASES—

Silver Corners, Dark Green polished, Morocco Leather, Calf lined, 2 divisions for cigars, 2 divisions for cards, &c.	
Size 5 inches and a-half by 4"	23 0
" 5" by 3 and a-half	20 0
" 5" by 3"	18 0
Silver Corners, Polished, Crocodile Leather, Lined Calf, 2 divisions for cigars, 2 for cards, &c. Dark and Light Brown.	
Size 5 inches by 3 and a-quarter	13 8
Silver Corners and Shield for initials, Dark Green, Morocco Lined Calf, 2 divisions for cigars, 1 for cards, &c.	
Size 5" by 3 inches and a quarter	14 8
Silver Corners Maroon, Best Russia or sealskin lined, Calf, 3 divisions for cigars, 1 for cards, size 5" by 3 and a-quarter	12 0
Aluminium Cigarette Case with raised enamelled Figure of Dancing Girl	8 0

CARD CASES—LADIES—

Morocco Leather Lined, Calf, with ivory tablet and pencil stamp and card divisions, complete with band and clasp, various colours	4 8
Do, Do, with fan-card pocket	3 12
Do, Do. with fan-card Silver Lock	3 0
Silver Corners Morocco Leather, Crocodile or sealskin-lined, Calf, various pockets	9 8
Sealskin Brown or Black lined, Calf, various pockets for cards, stamps, &c	4 12

CARD CASES GENTLEMEN'S—

Polished Morocco Leather, Calf Lined, 3 pockets for cards, and 3 for stamps	4 0
Sealskin Do. with tablet and pencil	5 0
Do. Red Russia Leather, Calf lined, 4 pockets	4 8

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MRS. BRANSON will feel obliged if the Lady who inadvertantly removed her Lace Shawl and Veil from the Tent at the last Ladies Gymkhana Dance, will be good enough to return the same to her.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Owner leaving Bombay, C. SPRING CABRIOLET, by Windover. Adjustable Seat worked from Syce's perch, whale-bone under shafts. Takes animal 13-3 and 14-2, very easy running and in excellent order. Price Rs. 850. Can be seen at JAFFER SULIMAN'S, Girgaum. Apply to S. REBSCH, Byculla Club.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MONEY-BOXES and MONEY-PURSES in large stock, at CLERK AND CO., General Merchants, opposite St. Xavier's College.

TRAVELLERS' HOLD ALLS.—A splendid assortment just opened out in Tweeds, Tan, Canvas and Argyle Tartans.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street

WANTED, EXPERIENCED GOA WAITERS. Apply REFRESHMENT ROOMS, Jhansi.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED by a respectable Firm. Really competent and capable men may apply with Testimonials to "125," care of this Paper.

CUSTOMS' CLERK REQUIRED by a European Wine Firm. Good and long experience absolutely necessary. Apply to "401," care of this Paper.

CLERK WANTED, Smart Accountant and Type-writer. Apply by autograph letter to the Bombay ELECTRIC Co., 3, Medows Street, Bombay

BUY INDIAN CYCLING REVIEW.—Rupees 6, per year. Single Copy annas 4. NORMAN and Co., Fort, and VATCHA BROS, Girgaum, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS, on Sea Shore, at Versova, 2 miles from Station. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Versova c/o Andheri Station.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or nine months, at guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COOK and SON'S OFFICE, Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE IN PLATINOTYPE.—Process Executed in Raja Deen Dayal and Son's Art Photographic Salon (Whiteway Laidlaw Building, Bombay) Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. A visit earnestly solicited. Hydraulic Lift available for Visitors.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate, Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Rs. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

RECEIVED fancy Cuckoo and Trumpeter Clocks in metal Frames Carved. Rs. 60, 75, 85 to Rs 100—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had as the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 20th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls in Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wide circulation. . . . As for Ballwalla's Arua Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, "Ward, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, at their Godowns at Mazagaon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebji, at Rs. 5-4-0 per case in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-5-8 per case at Bandra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER & Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

DOWN QUILTS, best quality, for the Cold Season, and for Travellers, from Rs. 28.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

"LINSEED COMPOUND." Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED. "LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERTS (Champion), 1863.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, &c.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects, in tin boxes. To spread on paper, twice, twice. KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 5 P.M., to consider the Memorial on the NEW LAW OF SEDITION sent by the Bombay Presidency Association, to the Viceregal Legislative Council.

DINSHAW EDALJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIROODIN TYABJI,
Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

27th January, 1898.

BANDRA QUARANTINE.

UNDER instructions from the District Magistrate, Thana, it is hereby notified that henceforth no exemptions will be made in favour of inoculated persons under the Rules.

N. FUTEHALLY,
Vice-President, Bandra Municipality, and Plague Authority.

27th January, 1898.

COTTON WASTE AND COTTON BALES TARES.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of all COTTON BALES Tares and COTTON WASTE made in the Coorla Mills at Coorla and the Jubilee Manufacturing Mills at Sewree for the year 1898.

For particulars apply to the AGENTS, at 23, Church Gate Street, Fort.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 30,00 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund.

Bombay Club, December, 1897.

NOTICE.

F. LESLIE McAFEE & COY.,

CUSTOMS FORWARDING PASSAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS, AUDITORS, AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between me, the undersigned, and Mr. CHARLES SAMUEL GORDON, under the name and style of McAFEE GORDON & Co., having been terminated, I beg to intimate to my numerous friends and constituents that I am now carrying on business under the style and firm of F. Leslie McAfee and Co. I shall give careful personal attention and supervision to all matters entrusted to my care. For the present and pending further arrangements I shall continue to carry on my business in the said premises until further notice.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OWING to Plague restrictions and consequent decrease in Passenger Traffic, the following PASSENGER TRAINS will for the present be DISCONTINUED from the 1st February, 1898:—

The Trains left in will stop at all Stations.

Between Poona and Londa	33	Up due to leave	Poona	7-15
	41	Up "	"	22-30
	34	Down "	Londa	23-0
	36	Down "	Koregaon	0-22
Between Londa and Hubli	4	Down "	Londa	2-12
	3	Up "	Hubli	18-12
Between Hubli and Bangalore	66	Down "	Hubli	7-25
	65	Up "	Bangalore	20-30
Between Bangalore and Nanjangud	76	Down "	Bangalore	11-45
	61	Up "	Mysore	7-35

Note:—66 Down will be continued on to Nanjangud, leaving Mysore 14-50 and arriving Nanjangud 15-55, and a Local Passenger train will be run between Mysore and Seringapatam, leaving Mysore at 7-30, and on its return journey Seringapatan at 9-30.

Between Hubli and Bellary	4	Down due to	leave Hubli	7-5
	3	Up "	Bellary	9-7
Between Guntakal and Bezvada	4	Down "	Guntakal	19-0
	3	Up "	Bezvada	5-35
Between Guntakal and Bangalore	106	Down "	Guntakal	7-12
	105	Up "	Bangalore	8-50

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Cleary House, Rangoon.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Burrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

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CONTAMINATIONS

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 3-2m. 3 55s. Low water, 9-14m., 9-2s.
P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, with English mails of the 14th inst., due to arrive, daylight.
Military Medical Students' annual ball, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club, prize-distribution and dance.
Music at the St. George's Hospital, 5 p.m.

BHOWNUGGUR NEWS.—Our correspondent says:—From Monday passengers coming by B. B. and C. I. trains undergo the process of medical examination at Wadhwan. Consequently, the mail train leaving for Bhownuggur starts an hour late.—The medical officer of Palitana has resigned his post and joined the Jamnagar State as an assistant to the Medical Officer thereof.

OBITUARY.—We regret to announce the sad death of Mr. Hashim Abdool Wahed, the brother of Mr. Sulieman Abdool Wahed, of the firm of Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co. Deceased was twenty-five years of age and a promising young man, and his sudden removal has caused much grief to Mr. Sulieman and his other brothers. Much sympathy is felt for them in their sad bereavement.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Jugmohandas Samaldas, a merchant, residing at Queen's Road, reported to the police on Wednesday night that currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,000, belonging to his sister Pootlabai, widow, residing with him, had been stolen from a steel trunk. The complainant suspects a Purdasi servant, who absconded from his residence on the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bomuay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Monday next.—Mails for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Reunion, Tamatave, and Diogo Suarez, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday morning a hack victoria, driven by one Bhuda Bhowani, was proceeding along the Arthur Road, when the horse attached to the conveyance shied, and, becoming unmanagable, broke through the bamboo fencing which had been placed round an excavation, with the result that the animal and the carriage fell into the opening. The occupants of the carriage were slightly injured, but the horse had his neck and spine fractured, and was consequently shot by Veterinary-Surgeon Stephens.

FIRE.—On Wednesday, a labourer named Sukla Bapoo, employed at the Government Medical Stores, at Bellasis Road, noticed some smoke issuing from retorts, which had cracked during the manufacture of ether in the ether room, and raised an alarm. The fire was extinguished by the workmen in the establishment, but not before some of the beams of the roof caught fire and were damaged. The damage was estimated at Rs. 100. The several Municipal steamers were quickly on the spot, but their services were not required as the flames had already been put out.

MUSIC AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the St. George's Hospital, this evening, at 5 o'clock:—

March	Smart Troops	Lehnhardt.
Overture	Rubesahl	Flotow.
Cavatina	Pollute (I Martiri)	Donizetti.
Valse	Blumen Reigen	Fetras.
Selection from	La Cloche	Sidney Jones.
Galop	Rotten Row	Keler Bela.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Khatar Gully, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Bhagee, a mendicant woman, aged about sixty years, residing in a chawl in that locality. The deceased was treated in the J. J. Hospital as an in door patient for two months for general swelling of the body. She was discharged from the hospital about a week ago, her condition then appearing better, though not quite well. A few days after her return from the hospital, the swelling again began to increase. She became tired of her life and often prayed for death. On Wednesday evening she was noticed jumping into a well situated in the locality. The police dragged the well, with the result that the body was recovered, life being then extinct. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide by drowning.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY SERVANT OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan charged Sewprasad Sanamund, a Purdasi servant employed by the Plague Committee, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust as a servant, in respect of hurricane lamps, coloured dhoturs, and sundry other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 26, the property of the Plague Committee. Mr. Thomas H. Girling, storekeeper of the Plague Committee, said that the accused was in charge of the stores kept for patients at the Grant Road Hospital. On Friday last, certain information was received, in consequence of which the room of the accused was searched, and the property mentioned in the charge was found therein and identified by him as the property of the Plague Committee. The accused, pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF EXTORTION AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted two Mahomedans, named Riasut Ali and Chedoo on charges of illegally confining one Hamir Veena, a mendicant, residing in a chawl at Byculla, and of extorting money from him and from one Buchoo. Mr. Kaul Kishrilal, barrister-at-law, appeared for the first accused, while the second accused was defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. The story of the prosecution was that he was a tenant in the chawl of which the first accused was a rent-collector. One Sunday afternoon complainant, after begging about in the native town, returned home in company of his friend Buchoo. He ordered his son to fetch a bottle of country liquor as he wanted to treat his friend before leaving for his native country. The son brought a bottle of liquor, and while the complainant and his friend were engaged in revelry, the former showed some brass ornaments to Buchoo stating that they were worth about Rs. 30. At this moment the first accused entered the room, looked at the ornaments, put them in his pocket, and shouted out for a police havaldar. The second accused, who then appeared like a policeman, being dressed in a black tunic and a pair of trousers, obeyed the summons and came into the room; and immediately, taking out his shoe, began to beat the complainant and his friend with it. The so-called police havaldar then, at the bidding of No. 1, tied the hands of Hamir and his friend Buchoo with a piece of turban, shut the door of the room, and searched their persons. The first accused then abstracted a money bag containing twelve annas from the pocket of Buchoo. The accused did not stop here; they demanded Rs. 25 from them. The complainant collected Rs. 4 from his friends and having obtained Re. 1-8 from his wife, paid the amount (Rs. 5-8) to No. 1, who then liberated him. Buchoo had no money with him at the time, and he therefore sent complainant's son to his mother to get it. The mother raised Rs. 12 on the pledge of her silver bangles and gave the amount to the accused on the following morning, when Buchoo was also released. On the same day the police, on a certain information received, commenced their enquiries and the brass ornaments were found in the possession of the second accused. The money bag was found concealed in a heap of rubbish in the chawl. After the evidence of complainant was recorded, the case was remanded.

A DISPUTE BETWEEN PHOTOGRAPHIC PARTNERS SETTLED.

ITS SEQUEL.

THE case in which Mr. Eugene Taurins, photographer, charges Mrs. Conroy with criminal breach of trust in respect of photographic appliances of the value of Rs. 1,100, again came up before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. A. Turner, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Captain, solicitor, represented the accused. Mr. Turner informed the court that since the last hearing of the case the accused had thought better of the matter and had restored to the complainant the property she had deprived him of. Under the circumstances if the court had no objection his client was willing to have the case struck out. He did not propose to lead further evidence. Mr. Captain remarked that his client objected to the show of magnanimity made by the complainant. Mrs. Conroy had no dishonest intention whatever in retaining the property in question. The magistrate said that it was a proper settlement, and if the parties had any civil rights in the matter they might have their redress elsewhere. His Worship accordingly discharged the accused. Mr. De Souza, pleader, then presented an information on behalf of Professor Scrivzy, in which summons was applied for against Mr. Taurins for defamation. But the magistrate referred him to some other magistrate on the ground that it would be better in the interests of justice that he should go to another court. The parties then left the court.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurfand dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy ours but Rowlands.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE BILL.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL.

THE Bombay Presidency Association has addressed the following memorial to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, with a covering letter in which it is stated that the Council of the Association regrets that, for want of the necessary time, it has not been able to refer to all the points in the Bill, and requests that the consideration of the Bill be postponed so as to enable it to make supplementary observations thereon. Considering that the Bill is of a far-reaching character, the Council thinks it only fair to the public that adequate time should be allowed so as to afford it full opportunity to discuss it in all its details:—

SIR,—We are directed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to submit most respectfully for the consideration of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Criminal Procedure Bill, and the Viceregal Legislative Council, the following observations on the Indian Penal Code Amendment Bill and the proposed amendment of section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which have also been referred for consideration of the said Committee.

2. Before discussing the merits of the proposed amendments in the existing law of sedition in India, the Council begs to express its sense of thankfulness to the Government of India for their decision not to re-enact any Press Law on the lines of the Act of 1878. This legislative enactment was of a repressive, irritating and invidious character and was wisely repealed after mature consideration. The public have, therefore, hailed with satisfaction the declaration, made at the last sitting of the Supreme Legislative Council, of the intention of Government not to revive it so as to place the Vernacular Press directly under executive control and stifle free expression of Indian opinion.

3. The year, that has closed, was full of successive and almost unprecedented calamities for the inhabitants of India. But profound peace has prevailed throughout the country, and they have borne their misfortunes with patient endurance and loyalty to Government. This fact has been admitted both in India and England. There was, therefore, scarcely anything in the events of the past year which warranted any serious departure from the principles hitherto regulating public criticism in India. Whilst unreservedly recognizing the duty of Her Majesty's Indian subjects to loyally obey and support constituted authority at all times, the Council cannot but ask Government to take into their consideration the very exceptional character of the afflictions which the country has suffered, and not undertake any stringent legislation at a time when the people have scarcely emerged from the calamities which have overwhelmed them one after another, and when it is perhaps not possible to arrive at a satisfactory and well considered decision as to the requirements of the present or the future.

THE SEDITION CLAUSE.

4. After a most careful and anxious consideration of the proposed amendment of Section 124A. of the Indian Penal Code and Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Council has come to the conclusion that it is a radical departure from the principles, which were laid down by the Indian Law Commissioners in their Report and afterwards authoritatively explained by a jurist of the learning and reputation of the Hon. Mr. Fitz-James Stephen in 1870, when he introduced Section 124a for the first time in the Penal Code. This section corresponds to Clause 113 in the Draft Code, and with reference to the Commissioners in their second Report observed:—"The offence which the clause is intended to punish is that of attempting to excite feelings of *disaffection* to the Government, and to guard against too wide a construction of the term and to give free scope to that kind of temperate discussion and criticism of public measures which is essential to the public good, an explanation is subjoined declaring that by disaffection is not meant "such a disapprobation of the measures of Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government against unlawful attempts to subvert or resist that authority."

5. In framing Clause 113 the Commissioners fully availed themselves of the provisions of English law, because they distinctly pointed out that "as in the Digest of the English Criminal Law Commissioners it is laid down that words spoken shall not be deemed to constitute an overt act of any treason, *unless they be words of advice, direction or persuasion*, tending to effectuate some traitorous act or design, so here must be understood significant words of advice, direction or persuasion, tending to excite the people to whom they are addressed to a degree of disaffection incompatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of the Government, &c., and spoken under circumstances indicating a design to cause such excitement or under circumstances from which the speaker must have known it to be likely that the words spoken by him would cause such excitement."

6. On the 2nd of August 1870 at a meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council at Simla, the Hon. Mr. Stephen in explaining the intention of the newly proposed section remarked:—"Nothing could be further from the wish of the Government of India than to check, in the least degree, any criticism of their measures, however severe and hostile, nay however disingenuous, unfair and ill-informed it might be. So long as a writer or speaker neither directly nor indirectly suggests or implies that we produce the use of force, he did not fail within this Section. . . . The most bitter and unfair criticisms published by a newspaper in the common course of its business might be perfectly compatible with the absence of any intention to advise resistance to lawful authority." On the 8th December 1870 the Hon. the Law Member, in moving that the first report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code be taken into consideration, entered into a full explanation of the policy of Government in respect to the measure. In doing so he pointed out that the Committee, after careful discussion, had unanimously come to the conclusion that the best course was to leave the Clause as the Indian Law Commissioners had settled it. "It expressly provided," he observed, "that people might express or excite disapprobation of any measure of the Government that was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government; in other words, you might say what you liked about any Government measure or public men; you might publish or speak whatever you pleased, so long as what you said or wrote was consistent with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government. But it be shown that the author complained of was not acting in such a disposition to obey the law; let it be shown that it was consistent only with a disposition to resist the law by force, and it did not fall under this section. Otherwise not." He then proceeded to point out that this law was substantially the same as the law of England at the present day, though it was more compressed, much more distinctly expressed, and free from a great amount of obscurity and vagueness with which the law of England was hampered."

7. In so far as the recent judicial pronouncements did not recognise the views embodied in the above extracts, they certainly failed to give effect to the publicly and solemnly declared intention and assurances of the legislature in framing section 124A in 1870. The Indian Law Commissioners were men of distinguished learning and ability, and the Indian Penal Code, which has successfully stood the test of time, was the outcome of their arduous and protracted labours which embraced a comparative study of different Criminal Codes. Sir James Stephen also was the greatest authority on the modern law of England relating to political offences. The English law of seditious libel has gone through several stages and altered with the progress of civil liberty in England. Those, who framed Clause 113 of the Draft Code and embodied it in section 124a of the Indian Penal Code, were aware of these changes and fully cognizant of the requirements of this country. Though the Indian High Courts generally administer law as they construe it independently of any extra judicial views, the Council notes with regret that the decisions in the recent State Trials have, with one notable exception, interpreted the section in a way somewhat different from the clearly enunciated views of the Law Commissioners as well as from what the Legislature and the Hon. Mr. Stephen expressly declared it to mean in 1870.

8. It was no doubt necessary, in view of the recent decision on section 124a,

TO REMOVE ALL DOUBTS

and so remodel it as to bring it into clear harmony with these views. Not only that has not been done, but the proposed amendment goes much further than the Full Bench decision of the Bombay High Court in the *Pratod* case as well as English law. The Council is unable to agree with the Hon. Mr. Chalmers in his view that "subject to one possible exception, our proposed new Section in no wise alters the law at present in force in India. It merely affirms in, I hope, unmistakable terms, the consentient opinions of the various High Courts which have been called upon to interpret the existing section. The possible exception consists in the provision that it amounts to sedition to promote or attempt to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects." None of the judgment of the three learned judges, who interpreted the existing law in the *Pratod* appeal, lays down that disaffection includes all feelings of ill-will, nor does Sir James Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law, to which reference was made at the last meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council, define a seditious libel directly aimed at Government so as to comprise all degrees of ill-will. According to him, section 124a was a distinct improvement upon the obscure phraseology of English law, and it is a matter of deep regret that the same wording should now be introduced into the new clause, instead of the existing section being recast in accordance with the clear definition of disaffection given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in the *Pratod* case.

9. There is another important point in respect of which the law now in force has been radically altered by the new provision. The existing law marks in perfectly clear and unequivocal terms the limits within which comments on the measures of the Government are allowable. These limits coincide with those of English law and were judicially recognised in the most emphatic terms in all the decisions on the meaning of section 124A, which have hitherto been delivered by three of the highest tribunals in this country, and no reasons have been shown for altering the law on the only point, on which they can be said to be consentient with perfect accuracy, in a way so as to fetter the latitude which has been permitted to criticism on official measures. While readily admitting that sobriety and moderation must always be observed in public discussions, the Council is of opinion that there is hardly a measure of any consequence affecting large interests or raising important issues, which can be

DISCUSSED WITH SUFFICIENT CANDOUR,

courage and freedom without rousing what might be construed as ill-will against Government, and if the wide restriction now proposed to be imposed on public criticism of their acts is sanctioned by the Legislature, it would mean a death-blow to the exercise of the right of liberty of speech and writing in this country, which it has been the glory of England to confer on Her Majesty's Indian subjects. This provision has been received throughout the country with a feeling of profound regret and alarm, and unless it is omitted altogether, is calculated to work prejudicially to the interests of the rulers as well as the ruled, and retard the progress of the Indian people in various directions.

10. In a country like India, where the governors and the governed are separated by a wide gulf, and where the people cannot effectually voice their views and sentiments in the existing Councils on all questions, in which they are deeply concerned, freedom of speech and writing is the only safeguard against perpetual misunderstanding, and the only means of knowing their real sentiments in framing any measure of laying down any policy. The Council sorrowfully observes that lack of adequate knowledge of the wants, feelings and even prejudices of the subject population has not seldom led to deplorable consequences. The clue to successful administration lies in approximating as far as possible the acts and measures of Government to the genuine requirements of the persons affected by them, and the greater the divergence between the proposed means and the end in view, the less the chance of administrative success. In England, where the population is homogeneous and where the interests of the population at large do not collide with those of the party in power, this adjustment is fairly secured by the existence of free and representative institutions.

THE NECESSITY OF FREE DISCUSSION

is, therefore, overwhelmingly greater in this country, where these elements are wanting, than in England. The inhabitants of India have always distinguished themselves even in times of misfortune and danger by their sentiments of loyalty and gratitude towards British Government for the various blessings of universal peace, western education, impartial justice and freedom of thought and speech, which they have enjoyed under its rule, and the Council is pained to observe that after so many years continued enjoyment of these benefits, Government should now withdraw that liberal measure of constitutional protection which it has been the desire of all English statesmen to grant to the spokesmen of the otherwise voiceless and helpless people of India with a view to bring the administrative and legislative machinery into actual touch with genuine Indian thought and feeling.

11. It was declared in the Supreme Legislative Council that it was deemed "desirable to amend and redraft section 124a, so as to bring it clearly into accord with English law." Even if it be admitted that the new section incorporates the present English law on the subject of seditious libel, which, however, the Council believes, is not the case, still the Indian law does not provide those highly salutary safeguards which accompany the administration of English law and effectually protect the liberty of Her Majesty's English subjects. Prof. Henry Sidgwick in his Elements of Politics correctly points out that "there is a special kind of criminal trials in which the jury system has been regarded with approval even by thinkers who were fully alive to its defects as an instrument for the ordinary administrationof justice, viz., political offences, i.e., for acts, whether otherwise criminal or not, of which the alleged design is to overthrow or weaken the authority of the existing Government with a view to the possible substitution of some other Government. It is obviously of special importance for security of impartial justice that the Court which decides these cases should be somewhat free from political influence of the executive; and we have seen it to be difficult to secure this completely in the case of the legal expert to whom the function of declaring the law must be entrusted, without sacrificing the best mode of appointing such experts."

12. The Council, therefore, deeply regrets that the offences falling under section 124A are now made triable even by a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class. In spite of the declared desire of Government not to have any kind of executive control over the Indian Press, the provision that the offence of sedition may in some cases be tried and punished by Magistrates of the first class has the direct effect of placing it under executive control, the more so when it is remembered that in certain instances there may be no appeal at all to a higher tribunal from their decisions and that the High Courts do not, as a rule, interfere in the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction with the judgments of subordinate Courts in matters involving questions of fact. Bearing in mind the

UNDULY BROAD SCOPE OF THE SECTION,

which covers all shades of ill-will, and the extremely difficult, delicate and responsible duty of rightly construing any alleged incriminating publication or utterance, and determining its seditious intent, the Council is emphatically of opinion that the trial of offences under section 124A should as hitherto, be entrusted only to trained and experienced Sessions and High Court Judges. The extreme inadvisability, nay the danger of this innovation in procedure will become the more obvious, when considered in the light of the position of Magistrates in relation to the judicial and executive functions combined in them. The importance of a trial for the offence of sedition does not so much depend upon the person tried as in the constitutional issues it involves affecting the liberty of the subject. It is not so much the individual offender as the whole community that is deeply concerned in the right decision of the points arising in the case. The fact that Government have still retained in their own hands the power of initiating criminal proceedings under section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code for all offences punishable under Chapter VI of the Penal Code save one differentiates them from all other offences and is proof of the special importance that the State attaches to them. All State offences except the offence rendered punishable under section 129 are triable exclusively by a Sessions Court under the existing law. When a public servant, having the custody of any State prisoner or Prisoners of War negligently suffers such prisoner to escape from any place of confinement, in which such prisoner is confined, such a case involving as it does simple issues of fact and law, might as well be tried by a Magistrate instead of a Sessions Court without any prejudice to public interests. The exception, therefore, rather strengthens the arguments urged against the trial of seditious libels by Magistrates. The interests of prompt administration of justice in the case of offences under section 124A are not more imperative than those in the case of the other State offences, and are certainly inferior in importance to the large constitutional questions which these generally involve. Besides the successful administration of justice depends not so much upon the promptitude with which trials can be concluded as upon the confidence and respect with which it inspires the public mind. The Council submits that the proposed alteration in procedure is

A GRIEVOUS MISTAKE AND SHOULD BE ABANDONED.

13. Mr. Dicey in his Lectures on the Law of the Constitution after quoting the English law of sedition from Mr. Stephen's Digest of the Criminal Law, correctly observes:—"But any one will at once see that the legal definition of a seditious libel might easily be so used as to check a great deal of what is ordinarily considered allowable discussion and would, if rigidly enforced, be inconsistent with the prevailing forms of political agitation." As admitted by Sir James Stephen in his History of Criminal Law, the English law of seditious libel, "if used in a stringent manner, might be at least as severe as the law of Germany." The stringency of its letter is, however, sufficiently tempered by the system of trials by jury, and, as remarked by that eminent jurist, the law "has in practice become almost entirely obsolete, so far as press offences are concerned, for a period of about fifty years." The Council, therefore, deeply regrets that the incorporation of what has been described as English law in section 124A of the Penal Code has been carried out in a one-sided manner. The new legislation does not embody the concomitant procedure or machinery of that law, though it is in reality still more stringent than the law it is proposed to follow. Mr. Dicey, following Lord Kenyon's observations in *Rex. v. Cuthill*, justly observes that the freedom of discussion in England is "little else than the right to write or say any thing which a jury, consisting of twelve shop-keepers, think it expedient should be said or written." This great principle is substantially recognized in section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code in trials of Indians by jury before a Court of Session in the mofussil, and to a still larger extent in Chapter XXXIII of the Criminal Procedure Code with reference to criminal proceedings against Europeans and Americans in almost all trials.

14. Even Europeans, who are not British subjects, and Americans enjoy under section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code better privileges in trials before the High Court than Her Majesty's Indian subjects. It is hardly necessary to dwell upon the extreme importance of the trial of seditious offences by a jury, consisting of a majority of Indian jurors conversant with the language of an incriminating article or articles, and the views and feelings of their countrymen, in a country like India where even High Court and Session Judes are not intimately acquainted with Indian vernaculars, and their peculiar modes of expressing variations in thought and shades of feeling upon the right appreciation of which depends the serious question of the guilt or innocence of an accused person. The Council, therefore, prays that section 275 of the Criminal Procedure Code be so modified as to bring it into accord with the English machinery for the trial of State offences in the mofussil as well as in Presidency towns. Even this indispensable concession does not supply all the essential safeguards of English law, because no Englishman can be adjudged guilty of seditious libel unless so found by the unanimous verdict of twelve Englishmen who are naturally very jealous of any encroachment upon their rights and privileges.

15. There is one more important alteration in the existing law which is introduced by the new section. Whoever excites or attempts to excite feelings of disaffection to the *Government established by law in British India* is punishable under section 124A. Under the new section whoever commits the acts therein specified in relation to Her Majesty, or the *Government* is liable to be punished. The consequences of this change will, the Council thinks, be extremely serious. The expression "the Government established by law in British India" means British rule or British Government, while the term "Government" denotes "the person or persons authorized by law to administer Executive Government in any part of British India." Therefore offences against these officers, which might be punishable as defamation under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code, might now be brought within the enlarged scope of the new section dealing with sedition. The Council deprecates the introduction of this element of doubt in a legislation intended to

REMOVE ALL DOUBTS AND SIMPLIFY ALL DIFFICULTIES.

The English law of seditious libel contemplates the commission of the offence in relation to Her Majesty, or the Government and constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, or either House of Parliament, or the administration of justice, apart from the actual administrators, and the Council is of opinion that the expression "the Government established by law in British India" should not be replaced by the word "Government" simply, but preserved intact in the sense put upon it in the full Bench decision of the Bombay High Court.

16. The Council, while holding that the moral and material progress of the various castes and races in the country depends upon the continued existence of perfect harmony and concord between them, fails to see any pressing necessity for the addition of a novel provision to section 124A. Past experience has shown that racial riots have been due to sudden outbursts of religious passions and prejudices rather than to the writings of the Indian press. But even if such a provision were necessary, it is open to the same objection which has been urged above against the inclusion of all shades of ill-will within the scope of the section. Whatever reasons there might be in English for including the offence of promoting or attempting to promote feelings of enmity or ill-will between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects within the definition of a seditious libel, they do not apply to the circumstances of a disarmed population, under the rule of a powerful Government, professing to stand as an impartial intermediary on occasions of racial or religious disturbances between the contending parties. Besides, it is well known that in none of the recent disturbances was there the least warrant for supposing that any seditious designs were entertained against Government. The Indian Penal Code properly discriminates between offences against the State and the public tranquility and those relating to religion by classifying them in separate chapters and providing separate punishments for them. It is, therefore, logically inaccurate to comprise the offences under consideration within the scope of the law of sedition proper, and such grouping is certain to lead to sensational reports and serious misapprehensions and alarms in England and India by the free use of such misleading expressions as "disaffection" or "sedition" in the case of writings or utterances likely to influence racial or religious antipathies. The Council, therefore, prays that if these writings are to be punished, they should be brought under Chapter VIII. of the Indian Penal Code, dealing with offences against public tranquility, and rendered punishable according to the gravity of the mischief which the Legislature desires to prevent. It may be noticed here that the highest punishment that may be inflicted under this chapter is three years' imprisonment of either description or fine or both. The maximum punishment in the case of offences relating to religion is simple or rigorous imprisonment for two years, or fine or both. It is, therefore, clear that the punishments provided under the amended section is enormously severe as compared with that meted out to actual rioters.

17. The Council submits that no necessity whatever has been established for enhancing the three years' imprisonment provided by the existing section to ten years. Since its enactment in 1870,

NO FRESH CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE ARISEN

for increasing its penal stringency. It has not even been suggested anywhere that adequate punishments could not be passed in the recent State Prosecutions owing to the inability of courts to award such sentence in the circumstances of each case required. The question of punishing persons convicted of the offence of exciting or attempting to excite disaffection was very carefully considered by the Indian Law Commissioners. Clause 113 of the Draft Code made the offence punishable "with banishment for life or for any less term, to which fine may be added, or with *simple* imprisonment for a term which may extend three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine." Mr. George Norton and Mr. Cochrane, the former of whom was Advocate-General of Madras and the latter of Bengal, objected to this 'punishment as being enormously severe. Though the Law Commissioners thought that 'it would be an extreme punishment to be severity to inflict the punishment of banishment for life upon a native of the Territories of the East India Company constantly domiciled there from birth for the offence in question," and that it might perhaps be some times politically expedient in the case of temporary inhabitants, they recommended that the term be limited to five years, as a term of simple imprisonment, which may be inflicted in the alternative, is limited to three years." The sentence provided by section 124A is more severe than was the case under the Draft Code and is still more serve than that recommended by the Law Commissioners. This new section now goes still further in the direction of meting out harsh treatment to political offenders. According to English law, the offence of seditious libel is only a misdemeanour which is now punishable with imprisonment and fine. Besides, such an offender is treated as a misdemeanant of the first division. Such a misdemeanant is not to be confounded with criminal prisoner. He is permitted to maintain himself and to procure or receive at proper hours food, wine, malt-liquor, clothing, bedding or other necessaries; but subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by the visiting justices."

18. In view of the recent controversies as to the meaning of the word *measures*, which now occurs in the 2nd explanation appended to the main section, and having regard to the manifold variety of subjects that become the subject of criticism, the Council thinks that it is eminently desirable to place the scope of the explanation beyond the pale of all doubt by incorporating in the second part of Article 98 of Stephen's *Digest of the Criminal Law*, which runs as follows:—An intention to show that Her Majesty has been misled or mistaken in her measures, or to point out errors or defects in the Government or constitution as by law established, with a view to their reformation, or to excite Her Majesty's subjects to attempt by lawful means the alteration of any matter in Church or State by law established, or to point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing, or have a tendency to produce, feelings of hatred and ill-will between classes of Her Majesty's subjects, is not a seditious intention." Criticism on 'measures' in the ordinary acceptation of the term does not embrace criticisms on omissions or neglect, nor are discussions always confined to measures initiated by Government, but frequently refers to the reforms that might be desired. A statement of a social or religious grievance with a view to its removal, or even the legitimate propagation of an ethical or religious doctrine might be productive of ill-will, small or great. But it would be

A FLAGRANT INJUSTICE

if it were not protected by law. Bearing in mind the considerably enlarged scope of the new section, the Council thinks it absolutely necessary that the 2nd explanation or the explanation it replaces be so expanded as to bring it into consonance with the passage quoted from Mr. Stephen's Digest.

19. When Government have after full consideration abandoned the idea of re-enacting a Vernacular Press Act, it is, indeed, a matter of painful regret and surprise to find that they have inserted a new clause after section 108, which virtually revives in another form the provisions of the Act of 1878 for the better control of publications in oriental languages. This amendment enacts that a person, who disseminates or attempts to disseminate or in any wise abets the dissemination of any obscene, seditious or defamatory matter may on information be required, as in the case of suspects and vagabonds, by a Presidency or district Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by the local Government in this behalf to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding twelve months. The provision more or less corresponds to section 8 of Act IX of 1878. The principal under lying both is identical, though its practical operation varies to some extent in each case, and the new provision will in practice operate most harshly against Indian papers in the mofussil. If the principle of bringing the Vernacular Press under executive control in any shape or form has been condemned and given up, the Council cannot view its revival in an apparently judicial garb. The person bound over to keep good behaviour by a final order under section 118 has no right to appeal except when the order is passed by a Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered by local Government in this behalf, in which case the appeal will lie to a District Magistrate under section 406 of the Criminal Procedure Code, though he would have been entitled to do so in all cases, if he had been regularly charged and tried under section 124A with the safeguard of a previous sanction of the local Government for the institution of criminal proceedings. Section 108, with its dangerously extended scope is calculated to lead to

FALSE COMPLAINTS AND VEXATIOUS PROCEEDINGS

against speakers, and promoters of public meetings and other private individuals, and calculated not only to lower the status of the press but even to demoralize its general character by preventing the expression of honest and fearless opinion on public questions. It need hardly be added that the same objections, that have been urged above to the trials of State offences by Presidency Magistrates or Magistrates of the First Class, apply still more forcibly to the new clause under consideration.

20. Section 503, as now amended, withdraws all protection from *bona fide* statements or reports, and constitutes nothing but their truth a valid defence to a charge preferred under it, *provided* they are made, published or circulated without the criminal intent defined in Clauses (a), (b) and (c). The exception to the section throws upon the accused the burden of proving that what he published was without the intent described in the section. Thus even the truth of a statement might fail to afford protection in many cases. *A fortiori* the publication of a well-founded grievance or of a reasonably wellgrounded suspicion with a view to obtain inquiry or redress becomes an offence, if it is likely to result in the consequences mentioned in any of the above clauses. Stringency of this kind would be productive of greater public harm than the mischief it is intended to guard against. Besides, a statement might be partially true and partially erroneous, and it would seem that it will not be protected under the proposed amendment. It is, moreover, well-known that statements or allegations, which are held to be true by a court of first instance are at times found to be false, by a Appellate Court. To punish a man for making or publishing Reports which one competent court has found to be true, is a serious hardship. Such a provision is

SCARCELY IN CONSONANCE WITH ANY SOUND PRINCIPLES

of jurisprudence. Reports, which, if they had been publicly made after due care and caution, would have led to prompt inquiries and the adoption of a remedy suited to the requirements of each case, must necessarily cease to be published through recognised and definate channels owing to the extreme severity of this section. The result would be that rumours would be passed from one person to another in more or less exaggerated forms and end in equally disastrous consequences for the prevention of which the section has been framed in its present shape. Human action is based upon a balance of probabilities of any particular fact or set of facts being true, and where the best care and caution have been exercised in coming to a conclusion, before it is acted upon or published, such conduct, it is submitted, should not be punished as criminal. Whatever cogent reasons there may be for punishing such obvious criminal intent as is expressly indicated in the amended section, there is no moral or political justification for the enlargement of its scope to the extent now proposed.

21. The Council, therefore, prays that the Select Committee and the Viceregal Legislative Council will be pleased (1) to recast section 124A so as to give effect to the perfectly intelligible and clear principle, which was laid down by the Indian Law Commissioners and the Hon. Mr. Stephen according to the Digest of the English Law Commissioners, and thus bring it into conformity with the lucid and unequivocal definition of "disaffection" given by the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in the *Pratod* case, and with the clear best explicitly recognised in the explanation to the section; (2) to omit the amendment rendering offences under section 124A triable by magistrates; (3) to amend section 27 5 of the Criminal Procedure Code so as to make it applicable to trials by High Courts and thus assimilate the Indian Procedure to the machinery of English law and place Indians on an equal footing with Europeans and Americans; (4) to retain unaltered the expression "the Government established by law in British India"; (5) to place the new offence created by the amended section under a separate provision in Chapter VIII which deals with offences against public tranquillity, restrict its application only to graver cases of misconduct and reduce the punishment now proposed; (6) to introduce the humane punishment provided by English law for political offenders instead of enhancing the penal stringency of the present section; (7) to enlarge the scope of the explanation to section 124A, or the 2nd explanation now added, so as to protect discussion on all the matters comprised in Article 98 of Mr. Stephen's Digest; (8) to omit the new clause inserted after section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code; and (9) to protect the publication of *bona fide* statements under section 503 of the Indian Penal Code.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.) DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
" N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
" AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries.

PLEADERS' MEMORIAL.

THE following letter, dated 15th inst., has been addressed by the Pleaders' Association of Western India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, in the matter of the Criminal Procedure Bill now before the Supreme Legislative Council.

SIR,—I am directed by the Pleaders' Association of Western India to submit the following observations on the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, which is now under the consideration of a Select Committee of the Supreme Legislative Council, and to request that you will place this letter before the Committee for favourable consideration.

The Association do not consider it necessary to go into the merits of the Bill, on which individual and collective representations have been made, and which the Association believe will receive due consideration from the Council. They will therefore only touch upon certain important matters on which, in their opinion, the proposed law is either defective or retrograde.

The first point to which the Association would call attention is the provision of the Bill regarding statements of relevant facts made by witnesses to the Police. Such statements, it cannot be denied, are valuable tests by which to judge of the credibility or otherwise of subsequent statements made by the same witnesses in Courts. Sections 157 and 155 of the Evidence Act provide that a witness may be either corroborated or contradicted by previous statements made by him. But the Association very much regret to find that this valuable test is not to be available to accused persons in criminal trials, but is available to the utmost use to them in matters which affect their lives, liberty and reputation. The Association recognize the disadvantages which sometimes attend a free use of such statements by accused persons, but they have no hesitation in submitting that the great advantages much outweigh any such disadvantages; and they would respectfully pray that in the interests of justice the Council will be pleased to expunge the provision from the Bill, so as to render statements of witnesses made before the Police fully available for the purpose of testing the evidence of the same witnesses when given in Court. This is especially necessary in a country where unfortunately perjury is rife and the part played by the Police in the conduct of cases is not always very scrupulous. The next point to which the Association would draw the attention of the Council is the provisions of Section 195 of the Bill which deprives Superior Courts of the power which they now possess of revoking sanctions to prosecute granted by Inferior Courts. While there is no reason to distrust the action of the superior courts in the matter, the Association submit that such power is a wholesome check on hasty and ill-considered sanctions granted by inferior Courts often presided over by inexperienced and untrained Judges. The Association would beg to refer to a signal instance of such ill-considered sanction, in which a District Judge granted sanction for the prosecution of a pleader for abetment of forgery, simply because he put in on behalf of his client a document in a case, which turned out on inquiry to be forged. The High Court of Bombay set aside the order, on application at once,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Fort, next to Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban's Gulistan, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware by Treacher, D.H.B.L. gun in case, handsome victoria with bay horse and harness, light gig, first-rate ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, books, wearing apparel, Joypore carpets, revolving top office table, copying press, pictures, rich table ornaments, Parisian figures, lamps, etc. The property of the late H. S. READ, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

The property of a gentleman—Whole, half, and 10 by 8 plate studio and field cameras, portrait and view lenses, porcelain trays, wooden light-tight boxes plate washing tanks, ruby lamps, and a lot of photographic apparatus, type writer, glass case on stand.

By order of Pragjee Valabhdas, administrator of the estate of the late Tricumdas Lowjee, household furniture, such as wardrobes, copying press chests, copper and brass pots, Turkey red pipoes, iron safe, sofa, cots, jars, scale in box, etc.

5 cases electrozone and 5 cases meditrina disinfectants.

2 cases cigarettes.

15 cases each 4 dozen tins oatmeal.

2 cases safety matches.

By order of Messrs. Muncherjee Pallonjee & Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. B. F. Mody.

6 cases Markston's gold label eau-de-cologne.

5 cases Markston's signature label eau-de-cologne.

By order of the mortgagee, Pandit Nilkanth Manekchund, and on account and at the risk of Khaja Shahudin Badershaw.

1 Cashmere shawl, 1 table cover, 3 puggrees, 2 coats, 5 jubbas, and 1 Persian shawl.

On account of the concerned—

4 pieces black mourning crape.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Elisha Ezekiel Shamoon ex. s. s. Medusa—

S S—103.—3291-92—2 cases 300 dozen Turkish caps.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.

1 strong second-hand brougham.

1 light dog-cart.

1 ladie's double curve cycle Royal Fabric tyre licensed Dunlops "Sun" London new.

2 gent's diamond framed cycle Royal Fabric tyre licensed Dunlops "Sun" London new.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Edgbaston House, Mazagon, opposite Hamilton Hotel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, rich crockery and glassware, semi-grand piano, by John Broadwood, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, nearly new, D. B. 12-bore gun by W. Richard, in case, S. B. gun Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, gentlemen's saddle, large size ship model in glass case, table ornaments, etc. The property of T. J. WARE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hope Hall," Mazagon, at the foot of Sandcock Bridge, the valuable handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome piano, full size French billiard table nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornaments, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th January, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Soparibaugh Road, Parel, a little far from the Jacob's Mill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table hanging and floor lamps, a first-rate D B P Egan by Lang, a Quackenbush rifle, a collection of choice plants, one powerful microscope, etc., the property of CHAS. MOORE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MESSRS. CAVANAGH AND MARTIN'S FIRST AUCTION SALE OF WALERS, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, the well-known importers of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at the Remount Stables, Kennedy Sea Face, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment consisting of some good thoroughbred pairs, including some hand-some pairs and saddle and harness horses in fine order, broken and unbroken, and officers' chargers and hacks.

The horses are now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham.

1 powerful bay waler gelding, about 16 hands, 6 years, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 strong pony cart with a toy Arab pony and harness.

1 handsome grey Arab, 11 hands, aged, fast in harness, very quiet.

1 strong landau with horse and harness.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order.

1 handsome strong palaquin office-shigram, nearly new.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RY., GOODS DEPOT, WARI BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods grain, sweepings, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Kessowjee Damodar Jairam and on account and risk of Ramkrishna Shivshankar Vagal in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him by an indenture of mortgage dated the 18th day of January 1895 and in an indenture of further charge, dated the 31st August 1896 the valuable landed property :—

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For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 27.

No allotment of Bills or Wire Transfers was made by the Indian Council yesterday at the usual weekly biddings. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be allotted next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.

Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were unchanged at 112 11-16 and 116 1-2, respectively. The market rate of discount both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put up 1-8th, say to 2 5-8 per cent. all round. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London, at 26 1-8d. per oz. ; and in New York also the metal was unaltered in value, at at 56 5-8 cents per oz., but with demand Exchange on London 3-8th cent lower, at 4·84 1-4 dollars. The quotations for Indian Sterling Loan was still £63 1-8.

Paris rates for Rentes and Exchange on London were still unaltered.

An advance of 1-32d. took place yesterday in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool at 3 7-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-64d. higher, in all positions. The market closed firm ; Surats dull ; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Imports 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York advanced 1-16th cent, to 5 15-16 cents per lb. ; and Futures were 4 points higher for April, and 3 points for July, at 5·78 cents, and 5·87 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 33,000 bales ; and we now give the following comparison between the arrivals at the Ports for the last three years to date ;—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	33,000	20,000	22,000
Four days' do. ...	150,000	105,000	84,000
Since 1st Sept. 1897	5,455,000	5,465,000	3,961,000

Our local Cotton market has been firm to-day, and prices have advanced Re. 1 per candy, all round, while a large business, aggregating 5,250 bales—chiefly for Mill account—has been reported, Exporters, however, have taken 1,900 bales, consisting of 1,000 Bengal, at Rs. 133-48 ; 600 Dhulia, at Rs. 138 ; 200 Damergaum at Rs. 146 ; and 100 Javra, at Rs. 135 ; the purchases by local consumers, amounting to 3,350 being made up entirely of Oomra descriptions, chiefly Khangaum, Rs. 147 ; Jalna, at Rs. 159 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 141 ; Barsee, at Rs. 161-70 ; Khundva, at Rs. 146-7 ; and Bhosawal, at Rs. 143 per candy. We now quote "Good" Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 172 ; "Fully Good" Bengal, for the same delivery, at Rs. 136 ; and "Good" Bhownuggur, for May delivery, at Rs. 155 per candy, the market closing firm this evening.

There has been little to notice in the Telegraphic weather and crop official reports to hand from the districts this week previous advices regarding Cotton having been repeated ; but this morning's messages state that the picking of the Broach crop had commenced ; and that arrivals were expected early in the Wadhwan district of the Dhollera circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS remain neglected by exporters in the absence of supplies, prices being nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	6,040	bales.
Wheat	8,098	cwts.
Linseed	3,470	,,
Gingelly	6,479	,,
Groundnuts	727	,,
Castorseed	1,564	,,
Rice	2,783	,,

FREIGHTS.—The weaker tendency of the market for ready tonnage appears to be ending, as pressure for time is over ; and it is thought that if a better demand for space should spring up it is likely that the market will revert to its former normal state.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 3 7-8 to 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for Bank Paper having been but nominal, and a few Merchants' Bills coming into the market ; also resales of Bank Wire Transfer, at 1s. 4 1-33d., rates hardened, closing firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per rupee.
,, Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	,,
,, 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Franes 3 do.	170 3-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day, and 95 5-16 has been quoted for cash, and 95 5-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, these being also our closing rates ; with Threes nominal.

SHARES have been quite neglected, without any change in prices.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st January, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th January, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 15. Rs.	Jan. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,39,429	53,44,581
Do. do. at Branches	15,51,140	18,03,365
Other Deposits	2,86,21,829	2,76,36,601
Post Bills	2,580	3,267
Credits, undrawn	13,30,386	12,85,000
Rs...	5,30,45,374	5,29,72,834
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,05,98,732	1,05,95,907
Other authorised Securities	37,22,607	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	47,03,743	48,03,935
Loans do. do. do.	1,37,26,797	1,39,88,231
Bills Discounted and purchased	83,74,533	80,13,743
Dead Stock	4,15,326	4,15,327
Stamps and Stationery	15,504	15,492
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,80,826	2,03,499
Cash	1,13,05,771	1,18,52,843
Rs..	5,30,45,374	5,29,72,834

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th January, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 11th January, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan 11. Rs.	Jan. 4. Rs.
Capital paid up	2,00,0 1,000 0 0	2,36,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	83,5 1,000 0 0	83,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,37,3 3,876 5 8	1,59,31,112 0 7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,55,4 4,381 0 2	4,69,96,182 7 3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,4 3,172 0 2	5,80,706 15 5
Sundries	19,4 2,031 4 10	18,59,488 1 6
Rs.	9,24,2 1,483 10 10	9,47,17,788 8 9
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	21,23,453 0 0	21,84,274 0 0
Other authorised Invtms.	77,12,155 0 0	77,00,655 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	2,07,36,239 2 11	2,09, 9,004 10 3
Accounts of Credit do.	1,33,70,393 9 7	1,96,13,444 3 9
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,65,72,164 14 1	1,63,67,660 5 1
Balances with other Banks	5,68,276 8 5	8,74,923 8 6
Bullion	2,382 11 0	2,918 1 0
Dead Stock	13,15,999 8 0	13,15,991 14 8
Stamps	10,089 9 0	10,333 0 3
Sundries	14,74,115 0 2	13,77,2 3 1 9
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	71,83,290 12 11	1,01,11,9 5 5 2
Do. at Branches ...	1,53,55,378 14 9	1,42,20,6 7 5 4
Rs.	9,24,2,483 10 10	9,47,17,78 8 9

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 18th January 1898.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	27,95,209	Inc.
Do. at Branches	16,03,673	Dec.
Other Deposits	14,51,798	Inc.
Post Bills	2,65,466	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	31,271	Inc.
Loans	2,20,695	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	2,43,751	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	2,89,554	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	20,28,853	Inc.
Cash at Branches	11,28,744	Dec.

I. M. RAILWAY.

First 8 days of January 1898.

Description.	1897.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	940	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	49,981	56,289	...	6,307	...	6,307
Parcels, &c.	1,03,560	88,015	15,545	...	15,545	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,353	3,356	...	3	...	3
Total for week	1,56,895	1,47,660	9,236	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	1,56,895	1,47,660	...	...	9,236	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—NICHOLAS—January 20, at St. Thomas', Howrah by the Rev G Darling, Henry James, son of John Davies, Esq, Chislehurst, Kent, and Presteign, Radnorshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Nicholas, Esq. of Caermarthen.

O'GRADY—THOMAS—January 19, at Basdipore, Monghyr, by the Right Rev Dr Goethi, Catholic Bishop of Allahabad, assisted by the Rev Father Cesary, William James O'Grady Postal Superintendent, Muzaffarpore Division, to Emma Catherine, only daughter of William Alfred Thomas Esq. Zemindar, Monghyr.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1898.

WE might well marvel at the amazing aspects of the Dreyfus affair presented to our view in recent telegrams if we did not see letters to certain papers, solemnly given to the public by unsuspecting editors, asking what the astronomers are about to take no heed of the desponding effects of the atmosphere of the moon on the coronal phenomena as seen during the recent eclipse. There are people evidently who believe in spite of the teaching of text-books that there is a lunar atmosphere, just as there were in former generation people —mostly in an early stage of existence—who believed that the moon, sweet regent of the sky, was made of green cheese. Why then should we be surprised that M. Zola will call as witnesses for the defence at his approaching trial the secretaries and military attaches of ambassadors of the five Great Powers as well as the Minister of War, ex-President Casimir Perier, and sundry ex-Ministers and prominent officials ? Will they come when they are called ? It may well be doubted. The suite and household of an ambassador share his privilege ; they cannot be interrogated by any court on matters within their cognisance officially. General Billot, the late President, and ex-Ministers cannot be compelled to disclose matters the disclosure of which would be detrimental to the State. The proceedings of the court-martial were heard *in camera* in accordance with the law. French logic will not permit even the most skilful weavers of romantic plots to nullify the condition of secrecy by the simple process of putting members of the Government in the witness-box and telling them to speak up. The confident assertion that Count Buelow, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has put a new complexion on the Dreyfus scandal by a statement in the Reichstag that the officer in question never had the remotest connection with any German agent, deserves to be classed with the lunar atmosphere which has somehow escaped the attention of Sir Norman Lockyer. Why should the German Government go out of its way to make such a statement, or any statement on a matter with which it is in nowise concerned ? When the Dreyfus scandal first became known the French semi-official press of set purpose hinted that the offence with which he was charged was that of disclosing to an Italian agent the plans for the mobilisation of troops on the South-Eastern Coast in the event of war. The Italian Foreign Minister did not think it necessary to complicate matters by declaring that his agents never had any information from an officer in the French War Office. If such a *dementi* were made, everybody in Europe would at once have come to the conclusion that the allegation was true, and that the Italian Government was endeavouring to screen its informant by a white lie or two. That inference will be the natural, though possibly the unjust, inference, from Count Buelow's disclaimer. Will the Russian Government deem it necessary to declare officially that the ally of France was not the Power implicated in the Dreyfus transaction ? Will the French Government officially state that the reticence observed in the matter was not inspired by a fear of weakening the Franco-Russian Alliance ? If either Government makes such a disclaimer all the world will jump to the conclusion that there is no smoke without fire.

It is too late at this time of day to set up the theory that Germany is immaculate in the matter of procuring information from the French War Office. Were the Paris correspondents of the press of Europe altogether on the wrong track when they stated over and over again that it was an open secret that incriminating documents were "conveyed" from the German embassy to the French Government, and that when their abstraction was discovered Count Munster insisted on their being returned forthwith, and that no mention of their existence should be allowed to transpire at the trial of Captain Dreyfus. The Government gave the required pledge. Some months after the trial a major in the German service published under his own name the general purport of the information, which was deemed of so much importance by both Governments. It was a plan for the occupation of part of Belgium at the outbreak of war, the masking of the Belgian army in Antwerp, and the utilisation of the railways and the resources of the kingdom for the invasion of Germany, north of the zone of great fortresses, which would have been turned. It is no secret that a very similar plan is pigeonholed in the German War Office to facilitate the military occupation of the "cock-pit of Europe" and make the plains of Belgium the base for an invasion of the north of France. It is morally certain that the War Offices of Berlin and Paris have given much attention to the elaboration of plans for the occupation of Belgium and Switzerland in the next great war. Whichever Power anticipates the other in such occupation will have scored heavily over its enemy. It is a matter of course, that each should endeavour to ascertain exactly how the other intends to proceed. There is the strongest of motives to procure information on a subject of such supreme importance, and it would not be in human nature to be particular about the means when so much is at stake. But Russia has no such motive for prying into the plans of her ally. A convention drawn up while the French fleet was at Kronstadt to be reviewed by the Emperor Alexander III., defined the military and naval measures to be taken by France and Russia respectively in the event of either being attacked by the Triple Alliance. Russia does not anticipate an attack from France, and would approve, rather than otherwise, of any preparations her ally might make to anticipate Germany in the occupation of Belgium. The Russian War Office can procure any information it may require on such a point without resorting to espionage.

The French Government multiplied precautions to keep the secret of the construction of the Lebel rifle and the special explosive adapted to it from reaching Berlin, but no such secrecy was observed in the case of Russia. To hasten the re-armament of the army of that Power the French workshops worked night and day to provide 500,000 Lebels, which were duly delivered. In that connection it may be mentioned that when the Lebel had replaced the Berdan rifle, the Russian Government, a couple of months ago, offered 120,000 of the Berdans to China, payment to be deferred for five years. But that is a digression, though it is not without significance in connection with the competing offers of a loan of £16,000,000 which Great Britain and Russia are now pressing on the acceptance of the Son of Heaven. The Dreyfus episode has no sense or meaning with Russia as the tempting Power. With Germany the case is different, for it is not necessary to search for a motive, while all the circumstances have pointed in that direction. Why so many people in France should have lost their heads over the vain attempt to show that Dreyfus was wrongly condemned it is difficult to imagine. The secrecy with which the trial was conducted—legal and necessary as it seems to have been—had for its inevitable result the existence of doubts as to the regularity of the proceedings. Such doubts would naturally suggest questionings as to the guilt of the prisoner. It does not follow that such doubts were well founded. The court was composed of seven officers of high character ; twenty-seven witnesses were examined. The famous "bordereaux" or list of items of information given to the foreigner was only one of the documents produced before the court. The fact that Captain Dreyfus was employed in a confidential post in the War Office was in itself evidence that the higher military authorities and the French Government were not influenced by the miserable *Judenhetz* which seems to have found its way from Germany into France. Why should authorities that had given him favour and preferment and their full confidence suddenly turn against him because he was a Jew ? The notion is absurd. They turned against him because they honestly believed that he had betrayed them and the country. The officers appointed to try him had no interest in condemning an officer who was one of themselves, if there was not evidence that seemed to them conclusive to establish his guilt. Public opinion having inclined decisively to that view, it is inexplicable that rioting and tumult should have been considered necessary to uphold the moral authority of a judicial decision that was in no danger of being set aside. It is satisfactory to learn that France is "calming down" after all this needless and inexplicable excitement. But it is not altogether reassuring to know that the improvement is owing to the military precautions taken by the Government, rather than to the reassertion of the inherent good sense of the French people.

THE weekly mortality returns published on January 20th showed a total 218 below that of the corresponding period of last year, but in the table published yesterday, the aggregate deaths unfortunately exceed them, and thus for the first time the heavy mortality of the worst month of 1897 has been overtopped. The excess, however, is very slight, the figures 1,726 for this year, being only five more than last year, and when the great difference in population is borne in mind, it is clear that the position is not so alarming as it was then. Happily the enormous difference in population is proved by the fact that the total of births for last week (261) was but three short of being just double the corresponding figures of last year, and was only 17 below the average of the last five years. The exodus this cold season has been very small compared with that of last January and February. It is mainly confined to the Jains and Marwaris, and certain classes of artizans. Familiarity, if it has not bred contempt of the plague, has at least rendered the people less liable to fits of panic. There are no signs of a return of the intense unrest which paralysed the work and business of the city a year ago. It may be hoped that this calm fortitude on the part of the people will continue, for if panic took possession of the populace owing to exaggerations such as were rife twelve months ago, the death-rate would be largely increased. In any case intending refugees cannot leave the city until after they have undergone a period of detention and observation. But even when viewed in the most favourable light the present position is disappointing. Last year at this time there was an improvement over the figures of the previous week of 37, whereas this year there has been a rise in the week of 286. The unhealthiness of the city is accentuated by an outbreak of relapsing fever. Seven deaths from this disease were reported last week, and about 100 persons attacked with it are now inmates of the Arthur Road Hospital. The difficulties with which the authorities are confronted are increased by the migration of plague cases from house to house so as to avoid detection. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that a Health Department Inspector visited a chawl the other evening, and there were no plague patients to be found. But next morning no less than eight attacks, three of them already fatal, were reported from the dwelling. The total plague deaths registered during the week were 834, distributed among the various communities in the following order :—Hindus 506, Musalmans 85, Jains 74, Brahmins 63, Hindus (low caste) 53, Parsees (who it is alleged are especially prone to conceal cases) 34, Native Christians 11, Jews 2, and Negro-African 1. The Northern section of the Fort shares with Bhuleshwar and the Market the unenviable distinction of being one of the three sections of highest mortality. Upper Colaba, Fort Southern, and Sewri are the only sections in which no fatal cases were reported. Chowpatty and Mahaluxmi had two deaths each, and Walkeshwar one, and the disease is slowly finding entrance to the northern parts of the town. The position is therefore such that no measure that can be regarded as in any way contributing to stamping out the plague can be dispensed with. As we pointed out the other day, the present measures need to be supplemented by a return to some of the steps taken last year, and we are glad to learn that the Municipal Commissioner has ordered the re-introduction of some of the preventive measures either abandoned when the Plague Committee took over charge or else carried out only to a very limited extent. The cleansing and disinfection of the sewers is to be resumed on a large scale, under the direction of Mr. Smith, the Drainage Engineer. This process will not kill the plague microbe, since it has been abundantly proved that that delicate organism cannot live in the sewers ; but it will have the effect of preventing the multiplication of those carriers of the disease whose perigrinations house-to-house visitation cannot effect—the rats. Other measures are to be taken to lessen the dissemination of the plague poison by these rodents. Meanwhile the work of increasing the facilities for inoculation is being pushed forward. Twenty-nine stations have been opened in various parts of the city and the "stitch in time" advocated at this week's Standing Committee has been taken by the provision of several stations in the northern districts to which the plague appears to be slowly travelling. In addition one or two medical men have been appointed to go from house to house to inoculate such persons as are willing to offer themselves for the purpose. The Plague Committee having left this part of the work of suppressing the disease in the hands of the Municipality, the Municipal Commissioner and Health Officer are well advised in providing the most ample facilities for all who will obtain the measure of protection inoculation undoubtedly confers. We understand that the discontinuance of the now useless quarantine of inward arrivals was due to the strong representations of Mr. Snow.

We are pleased to find from our to-day's telegrams that the steamer Beluchistan has been seized, and that the little gunboat Lapwing has seized her. The cargo has been confiscated, and a blow has been struck at the illicit trade in arms in the Gulf. We have repeatedly called attention to the subject, and it was only the other day we reproduced the remarks of the Political Agent, who stated that the trade in arms in the Gulf was found to be so flourishing last year and the sums obtained by the local authorities for conniving at it were so considerable, that the Central Government considered there was room for yet another partner in it, and a special official was appointed from Teheran, nominally to enforce the prohibition against the import of arms. But, as the official in question paid for his post in the usual fashion, it is certain that neither he nor the Government had any intention of really carrying out the orders. In spite of this new tap on the profits the trade shows an increase of some 10 lakhs, and the Political Agent believed forward shippings were satisfactory for all those who share in this nominally illicit trade. That he had correctly gauged the position of affairs is demonstrated by the capture of the Beluchistan and her cargo. It will be remembered by many of our readers that in November last Reuter informed us that the authorities in London had detained eight barges in the Thames containing gunpowder, shipped from a Russian port, and destined for the Persian Gulf under a false entry for shipment as rifles and cartridges in the British steamer Beluchistan. It was then rumoured that the cargo was intended for the Indian frontier tribes. But a couple of days later the same agency wired that the story circulated in connection with the cargo of the steamer Beluchistan was incorrect. The cases in the barges which contained arms and ammunition, were intended for the East African Coast, and not the Persian Gulf, were detained by the Customs authorities owing to some irregularity. Based upon this second statement, the *Pall Mall Gazette* published a circumstantial account of the ship and her cargo which, it alleged, were for Count Leontieff to enable him to "carve out the Eastern province" in Africa of which he is appointed Governor-General. This was

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT CHISWICK.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Chiswick, said that in view of the large surplus expected it would be unwise to help India.

The difficulties preventing the establishment of a fixed standard in India were, he said, not as insuperable as some believe, and he thought it not impossible that next year we may make a material advance in that direction. Lord George added that if we could establish a gold standard of sixteen pence, the rupee would be subject only to the fluctuations of trade and the advantage to India would be enormous.

He was hopeful that if a gold standard was established that England would materially assist India by investing capital there.

Regarding our future frontier policy, he said, Government concentrates its attention on the routes and positions essential for the performance of obligations towards the territory reserved for British influence, and will leave the tribes as far as possible alone.

The British relations with Russia in General Asia were, he said, satisfactory, and Russia had honestly kept every obligation in regard to frontier delimitation.

MURDER OF A GERMAN SAILOR AT KIAOCHAU.

It is stated at Berlin that the Chinese rabble have murdered a German sailor while on out-post duty at Kiaochau, and that a Naval detachment has been sent to the spot.

THE BISHOP OF SOUTHWARK IN DEFENCE OF HIS BROTHER.

The Right Rev. Hyshe Wolcott Yeatman, Bishop of Southwark and brother of the late General Yeatman Biggs, has written to the papers defending him against General Lockhart's imputations.

THE GERMAN CRUISER GEFION PUTS BACK FOR COALS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The German cruiser Gefion, accompanying Prince Henry to China, has returned to Perim for coals.

SEIZURE OF A STEAMER BY H. M. S. LAPWING.

H. M. Gunboat Lapwing has seized the steamer Beluchistan off Muscat for attempting to land arms and munitions.

The British Consul at Muscat has confiscated the cargo of the Beluchistan.

ROYAL VISIT TO NETLEY.

The Princess Beatrice visited the wounded at Netley Hospital, to-day.

TROOPS FOR MALTA.

The first battalion of the Rifle Brigade from Hongkong has been ordered to land at Malta.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt with the homeward mails of 22nd instant, arrived here, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

THE NEW POLICY WITH THE FRONTIER TRIBES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" understands on reliable authority that Sir Richard Udny is to be entrusted with the re-establishment of peace and order on the North-West Frontier, and that he will be invested with full authority subject to the Foreign Office alone.

The Lahore paper calls this news astounding, and says if it is confirmed Government may be prepared for a storm of public indignation. In a bitter attack the paper in question assails the political action of Sir Richard Udny, and attributes to him the loss of the Khyber Pass and other misfortunes. It also charges Sir Richard with the failure to bring the Jirgahs to come to a settlement by his unconciliatory attitude.

THE MEKRAN INCIDENT.

ADVANCE IN THE INTERIOR.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

Colonel Mayne has after all left Pasni for the interior of Mekran without waiting for the arrival of the Cavalry which is being sent to reinforce him. He has taken the Infantry and guns with him.

The Cavalry, which are due to arrive in Pasni to-day, will probably follow him to-morrow.

THE SATARA POLICE TORTURE CASE.

SATARA, JAN. 27.

The Satara police torture case was decided, to-day. The Sessions Judge acquitted all the accused of all the charges.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

To-day's returns show 4 cases and 5 deaths in the City; one death in the Cantonment; and 8 cases and 8 deaths in the district.

No case occurred in the Subarban limits.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 26.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 27.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon from Kobe sailed for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames left here at 10-30 a.m. to-day and is expected to arrive at noon on Sunday.

HONGKONG, JAN. 27.

The P and O Company's steamer Varona left here this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	112 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	26 1-8

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

RAIDING AT SWAIKOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MAMANI, JAN. 27.

Acting on information received from the Political Officer, Mr. Hastings, General Westmacott sent out two surprise parties of the 3rd Gurkhas, last evening.

The party which went to the west came upon the expected raiders on the Swaikot camping ground, and killed one, bringing his body into camp, where he was identified as a Zakka Khel of Tora Bela, in the Bara Valley. His body has been sent back to be made over to his relatives this morning. It is worth noting that he was wearing a British soldier's warm coat, which might have enabled him to get into camp undetected without much difficulty.

AN ATTACK ON ALI MUSJID.

SURPRISE PICQUETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMRUD, JAN. 26.

Last night some Afridis endeavoured to effect an entrance into camp at Ali Musjid between the picquets. They were fired on at close range, and returned the fire, but no casualties occurred on our side. The same night one of Colonel Hammond's surprise picquets, under command of Lieutenant Browne, of the Royal Inniskillings, posted in a village near Lundi Kotal, surprised and fired on an armed party of about fifty of the enemy who had come down the Bori Pass. Eight of them were seen to drop, and it is believed others were also hit. A foraging party under Captain Barton from Ali Masjid has obtained some two hundred maunds of grain concealed in a cave near Lala China village, which was destroyed some weeks ago.

SURPRISING THE ENEMY.

SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LAHORE, JAN. 27.

A telegram to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:—On the evening of the 25th a party of Inniskillings, under Lieutenant Browne, which was occupying one of the Sultan Khel villages for the night, surprised a party of the enemy, numbering about forty, and accounted for eight of their number. No casualties occurred on our side.

Foraging and demolition parties continue to visit daily the Zakka Khel villages in the pass.

Mr. Hastings, Political Officer, yesterday morning received information that a party of Zakka Khels were coming down to fire into the camp last night. General Westmacott arranged surprise parties of the 3rd Gurkhas. The surprise was completely successful. One Afridi was killed, his body being brought into camp and his ammunition taken. It is believed that several other Afridis were wounded, and the enemy fled. The Gurkhas returned to camp without loss.

THE PUNISHMENT OF THE AFRIDIS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN. 24.

Judging from letters we receive in camp from home and down country, the general impression about this Tirah Expedition which we have just finished seems to be that the tribes have had all the fun and we have had all the hard knocks. This is far from being the correct view of the case. We have lost heavily in killed and wounded: the difficult nature of the country made heavy losses unavoidable. But, on the other hand, we have taught the two tribes, the Orakzais and Afridis, a lesson they will take a long time to forget. To begin with, the Orakzais, who, next to the Afridis, are the most numerous and best armed of all the tribes on our North-West Frontier, we have brought them completely to submission. Our expedition against them started on the 18th October, and within a month they had submitted to the terms of Government, had made a formal submission before Sir William Lockhart, and paid paid up the whole of their fine of 30,000 rupees and surrendered their 500 breach loaders before the force left their country. People seem to have lost sight of the fact that the expedition was equally against the Orakzais as against the Afridis.

It was the Orakzai tribe that was chiefly responsible for the attacks on the Samana posts, and to punish them as well as the Afridis our big force was depatched. It is true they inflicted very heavy losses on us at Dargai, the engagement ever memorable for the gallant charges of our British and Native troops over that fire-swept narrow rugged mountain track. To bring a powerful tribe like the Orakzais, who are calculated to have 16,000 fighting men, to terms in such a short time is indeed a great achievement. The terms, though they do not appear very heavy, hit the tribesmen very hard. It was a very great wrench to them to surrender their rifles—their breach-loaders are the most valuable of all their possessions, they pay very large prices for them and are very difficult to obtain. The Afridis have

"NOT FORMALLY SUBMITTED,"

though two of their most powerful and influential sections have surrendered their share of rifles and paid their fine. A third section has begun paying in its quota of rifles, and the latest rumours rife in camp are that all the sections of the Afridis contemplate coming to terms at once.

To begin with, it has been a great blow to the pride of the Afridis, the proudest of all our frontier tribes, to see the purdah lifted from their country, and to be compelled to acknowledge that we can enter their country whenever we like, and can reach every corner of it. Before this expedition it was their boast that a white man had never seen their fertile valleys of Maidan and Bara. They stated with pride that the Sirkar could not bring an army and stay in their country. We illustrated to them very clearly that we were able to overcome all difficulties of roads, &c., &c., and take an army of 20,000 men into the very heart of their country. And when we were there the brigades did not sit still and allow the camp to be fired into without doing anything. On the other hand, we blew up their towers and destroyed their defences day after day. We fed our train of over 30,000 baggage animals entirely on their stores of grain and ricks of hay and bhoosa. Their houses which were put into a state of defence, with loopholed walls, were all razed to the ground; in fact; nearly the whole of the Tirah valleys are now one mass of ruined buildings. Their houses were good, strongly built, comfortable dwellings. During the many conversations I had with the "jirgahs" that assembled just outside our camp at Bagh, I often questioned the tribesmen about the time their houses took to build, and the cost of their construction. They told me that the larger ones cost between 800 and 1,000 rupees, while the smallest of the little homesteads were very little under five hundred rupees each. I asked my old pensioner friend how the clans whose houses had been burned would set to work rebuilding again. He told me that they would not be able to begin till the spring, and that groups of half-a-dozen families would join together and build one house at a time till they had finished the required number, adding that it would take them very nearly till next winter before their houses were ready for habitation, and that meant working every day for eight months from sunrise to sunset. I asked him also if they had to spend all their time in rebuilding their houses, how they would manage to till their fields, sow, reap, and gather their crops. In answering this question the poor old fellow grew very sad. He said: "Sahib, we shall have to do what we can about our crops. You have eaten up all the fodder for our cattle, they will mostly die, and those that do not die will not help us to plough the land as they will be in too poor condition to work. Our men and women will be hard at work every day from early morning till late at night, from early spring till winter comes. When we are not minding our crops we shall be building our houses, for which we shall have cut down all these beautiful trees,"—and the old man pointed to some very fine walnut trees. "And, Sahib," he continued, "don't you think it is hard lines on me, for instance? Here I am one of the Sirkar's old sepoys, here are my medals" (he drew aside a very ragged old cloak and showed me four medals he had pinned on to his garments). "I have served thirty years, have earned my pension, and now shall have to work and build my own house again, and when I am not working on that, shall spend the whole day toiling in the fields." I felt sorry for the old man, but explained to him that he had the young blood of the tribes to thank for it, that the Sikar hated punishing the tribesmen in any way, but that it was a painful necessity, as it was the only way to bring the Afridis to reason. He quite agreed with me, and we parted the best of friends, the old man putting out his hand to say good bye to me, the day we were leaving his part of Tirah. I am afraid I have rather wandered from my point, but I have brought in my conversations with my old pensioner friend to show that the thousands of fortified houses we destroyed will cost the Afridis a very large sum to rebuild, and they will have the greatest difficulty with their crops next year, even if our troops are not sent up to garrison their fertile valleys. Our enormous transport train has eaten up nearly all the grain and stalked grass in the country, and they will indeed have the greatest difficulty in getting fodder for their cattle. To show you

HOW MUCH THEY VALUE THEIR HOUSES

I need only tell you how Colonel Warburton arranged for our troops to have an unmolested march from Bagh to Dwatoi, the most difficult march that our troops were called upon to undertake. Colonel Warburton proposed to the Malikdin Khels,—the clan that owned the houses along the Malikdin River, which was the road we used from Bagh to Dwatoi,—that we would leave their houses along this particular route untouched if they would undertake to picket the hills for us, and leave us alone on our way to Dwatoi. The tribesmen agreed at once, and a very lucky thing it was for us. The country was so difficult that our losses would have been enormous. To give you some idea of the difficulties of the road, it took the second Division three whole days to march from Bagh to Dwatoi, and this without a single shot being fired against us by the enemy. There were only a few houses along the side of the road, and to save these few a tribe whose fortified houses we had for the most part destroyed gave us a quiet journey. Had the enemy elected to oppose our advance down the Malikdin river, our Division would have been a long time performing the march, and a rear-guard action retiring from Bagh would have been exceedingly difficult, and our losses must have been very heavy. And yet they must have known this as well as we, and this goes far to show that the Afridis value their houses greatly, and that the punishment we have inflicted upon them by the destruction of their buildings alone has been very heavy. At the same time it was, in a way, a most unsatisfactory way of punishing them. It would have been much more satisfactory to have brought them to their senses by inflicting heavy losses on them in action. But they are too clever tacticians to allow themselves to leave their hills and collect and fight a big battle. They know their game and played it well.

It is notified in the current "Government Gazette" that on the recommendation of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor-General in Council under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., barrister-at-law, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

On account of the cases of plague that have occurred at the Byculla Jail, the younger Natu was removed to Thana Jail on Wednesday afternoon. Police Superintendent Brewin and Constable Brewin were in charge of the prisoner. A Brahmin cook, who attended to Natu's wants in the local Jail, was also removed to Thana.

The trial of Damodher Chapekar for the murder of Mr. Rand and Lieut. Ayerst, commences at the Poona Sessions Court, before the Hon. Mr. Crowe, on Monday next, when Mr. J. C. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, will be the prosecuting counsel.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Jan. 25 was 1,726, giving a death-rate of 108·07 per annum per thousand as against 107·13 the corresponding period of last year, and 45·37 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 892 died from fevers, of which 834 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 8, measles; 5, cholera; 175, phthisis; 76, diseases of the nervous system; 229, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 48, dysentery; 18, still-born; 73, old age and debility; 8, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 100; Brahmin, 83; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 20; Hindu of other caste, 877; Hindu outcaste, 138; Musalman, 376; Parsee, 73; Jew, 9; Native Christian, 34; Eurasian, 3; European, 3; Negro-African, 4; Buddhist, 1. The total number of births was 261 as against 132 the corresponding period of last year, and 278 the average over the past five years.

During the week ending January 26, two lakhs woirh of new rupees were issued from the Mint in connection with the Bhopal recoinage scheme, and Rs. 1,48,000 were paid to the Kashmir Durbar in connection with the recoinage scheme of that State.

During the month of December the principal commodities carried over the B. B. and C. I. Railway totalled to 108,449 tons as compared with 98,464 tons in the corresponding month of 1896. The only material decrease was in cotton, the quantity carried being 3,720 tons as compared with 6,578 tons.

At the meeting of the University Senate, yesterday, it was resolved, on the motion of Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, to recognize the Bombay College of Law in the Faculty of Law. The motion was strongly opposed, and it was passed by a narrow majority. The Hon. Mr. Ranade's motion anent the question of holding examinations in parts, was ruled out of order by the Vice-Chancellor, as sixteen days' notice had not been given to the Registrar of the same.

The Indian Troop Service Transport Simla leaving Southampton on the 2nd February 1898 will call at Aden to land 55 men. The vessel is expected to arrive at Aden on the 18th February.

The popularity of books on South Africa shows not the smallest sign of abatement. It is one of numberless indications of the strong hold which the idea of Greater Britain has taken upon the insular mind. Among the new volumes on the subject will be Captain Younghusband's, which will appear in about ten days under the title of "The South Africa of To-day." There is scarcely a prominent South African whom Captain Younghusband has not laid under contribution for the material of this volume.

A work of great interest to all collectors of Alpine literature is announced. The Swiss Federal Government has undertaken the publication (through K. J. Wyss, of Bern) of a most elaborate Bibliography relating to Switzerland in all its aspects. The section devoted to "geographical descripsions, narratives of travel and mountaineering works," will contain several thousand entries. It is hoped to issue the book complete in the spring. In this connection we may add that the first volume of the new edition of "Ball's Guide," revised by Mr. Coolidge, is now in type and will be issued skortly.

THE SEIZURE OF ARMS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

CAPTURE OF THE S. S. BELUCHISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JAN. 15.

Since the confiscation of arms at Bushire the authorities have been making strenuous efforts to prevent the landing of other consignments, and British gunboats are now cruising about the entrance to the Gulf to intercept and overhaul all inward-bound vessels, with a view to the seizure of any arms they may have on board. The s. s. Beluchistan (which was detained at Gravesend on suspicion of shipping an enormous quantity of gunpowder, but was afterwards allowed to proceed when it was ascertained that the suspected consignment consisted of arms) is shortly expected to reach Muscat, and no less than four gunboats are on the look-out for her: the Cossack, Lapwing, and Redbreast are cruising between Muscat and Ras-el-hadd, and the Pigeon is lying *perdu* behind the Island of Hormuz, ready to pounce upon the Beluchistan, if she should succeed in passing the cordon of vessels outside the Gulf.

Meanwhile, the importation of arms has been prohibited at Muscat, and the British Consul has circulated a notification, warning British residents that any arms or ammunition landed by them at Muscat are liable to be seized. Consequently, as far as British enterprise is concerned, the trade in arms is virtually stopped, for the present, in the Persian Gulf ports. But there is no doubt that, so long as a demand exists, the market will be supplied, and if British merchants are prevented from participating in the commerce, the whole trade will fall into the hands of foreigners, and French vessels, instead of English, will earn the freight therefor.

This view of the matter has been forcibly brought to my mind by a train of circumstances which may, or may not, have a connection one with the other, but which to me seem to fit like a glove. About the time when the Beluchistan was lying at Gravesend under suspicion, and when the first whispers of the preventive measures about to be taken at Bushire were heard by those behind the scenes, a small steamer, called the Dwina, left Busreh in ballast on the ostensible mission of taking pilgrims from Gulf ports to Jeddah. The Dwina is owned by Messrs. Asfar and Co., the Busreh agents of the Beluchistan. Messrs. T. and J. Malcolm, the Bushire agents of the vessel Beluchistan, are large importers of arms, and the Beluchistan was to call on her way out at Chebuti, a port not very far from Jeddah. The Dwina, for some years, has only been employed in conveying cargo from Busreh to the mouth of the Shah-el-Arab, where deep-draft ships complete their loading and come to be looked upon as a steam-lighter rather than a sea-going ship. Consequently her departure on a comparatively long voyage occasioned some surprise—what more probable than that the Dwina should meet the Beluchistan at Chebuti, take over the whole consignment of arms and ammunition, and return to the Gulf flying the tricolour? This she could do with impunity, as France did not join the slavery convention, and the British gunboat would have no authority to board any vessel flying the French flag. The merchants who have been the greatest sufferers by the recent seizure of arms at Bushire are Messrs. H. C. Dixon and Co.; Messrs. Fracis, Times and Co.; Messrs. Livingstone, Muir and Co.; Messrs. Malcolm, Brunker and Co.; Messrs. C. W. Carling and Co.; and Messrs. F. and A. J. Malcolm and Co. They are all very indignant about the whole matter, and some are sending representatives to London to seek redress from the Home Government, on the plea that the British Resident has acted harshly and unfairly.

I have made careful enquiries, and have been able to glean the following information, which seems to show that the merchants have some cause of complaint. Some seventeen years ago the Persian Government issued a decree, prohibiting the importation of arms into Persia. But the order was never enforced, and was only made the pretext by the farmers of the Customs for demanding enhanced duty rates. At that time but few persons were engaged in the trade in arms, but the Customs officials found so much profit accruing from the guns and rifles imported that they themselves actually invited other firms to compete, pointing out to them that there was no risk in the matter, as the Government at Teheran would never enforce an order which would deprive them of a considerable item of revenue. The officials who form the Customs in Persia pay a lump sum to the Shah for the privilege of controlling and working the tariff in Persian ports; and they in their turn squeeze all they can from the merchants. The revenue from arms and ammunition is responsible for by far the largest item in the Customs receipts, and the trade has increased by leaps and bounds—in 1890-91 the Shah's Government received sixty thousand tomans, (a toman I believe, is worth about three rupees) from the farmers of the customs; but last year no less than three hundred thousand tomans was demanded, and the fact that the farmers were able to pay that amount is sufficient evidence, not only of the immensity of the business done in 1897, but also of the knowledge of the Persian Government of the source of the revenue.

From the British Consular Report for 1895, for the port of Bushire, I cull the following extracts relating to arms and ammunition. Under the head of Imports is stated:

"Theoretically, this trade is prohibited by the Persian Government, but, like all similar prohibitions in Persia, this practically only substitutes an arbitrary impost for a fixed duty, and the large increase in the values are mainly due to the higher valuations caused by the raising of this impost by the local authorities, though there was also a slightly increased demand in Dashti and Dashtiun." Under the Exports appears: "These are really only transhipped at Bushire, but are usually kept a short time before re-shipping, owing to restrictions on account of the nominal embargo on guns; these restrictions were slightly increased, and more arms imported direct to Muscat, and other markets on the Arabian Coast usually fed from Bushire, so that business fell off £4,944."

In similar terms the trade in arms has been referred to in other consular reports; but I quote from this particular year as it not only shows the British Resident has full knowledge of the trade, but that measures are taken by the Consular Department to ascertain the extent and value of the importations. In a recent communication to a Bushire merchant the Resident, while warning the merchants that they must expect no protection from the British Government while engaged in commerce prohibited by the Persian Government, admits full knowledge of the existence of the traffic in arms, and adds that no attempt has been made by him to prevent British merchants from importing rifles, as such a proceeding would only succeed in driving the trade into foreign hands.

The merchants themselves profess to be quite in the dark as to the cause of this sudden change of front of the Persian Government, and are inclined to attribute it to the machinations of the Melektejar—a title which signifies "head of the merchants." This gentleman some little time past temporarily occupied the post of acting Governor, and, on the appointment of a new Governor, had to retire, thereby losing the substantial pickings from the arms trade which fell to his share while holding the reins of the local government. He then bought from the head government for the sum of 5,000 tomans the post of mamoorship (inspector of arms), no doubt expecting thereby to be able to command a still larger revenue. But the merchants objected to be squeezed to a point leaving but a slight margin for their own profit, and the "melektejar" put in force the almost forgotten law of 1881, and called upon the British Resident to assist in seizing the arms and ammunition in the possession of British merchants.

The real cause of the participation of the British authorities in the suppression of the trade is said to be the belief that rifles find their way from the Persian Gulf ports to the North-West frontier, and, so into the hands of the tribes now in arms against us. If it should be proved to be the case that guns are actually conveyed from the Persian Gulf littoral to the country of the Afridis, the action of the British authorities would not only be fully justified, but a feeling of anger would arise against British merchants who, in order to line their own pockets, would knowingly assist in arming the enemies of their country.

But apart from the fact that the physical difficulties of the journey from Persia to the N.-W. of India would render the conveyance of any quantity of arms a matter of great difficulty, it is well known that the demand for rifles at Bushire has lately fallen off—so much so, that the consignments to hand for the last six months are virtually untouched, which accounts for the enormous quantity, about £25,000 worth, lately seized.

In the letter above referred to the British Resident gives a hint of another reason for his action in the matter. He says that the greatly increased importation of arms and ammunition is rapidly resulting in arming the tribes on both sides of the Gulf,—a fact which is viewed with concern by British and Persian authorities alike.

There is little doubt that the merchants were all along aware of the existence of the prohibitive law of 1881, but when the British Consular reports year by year included mention of the particular trade; when the arms were landed openly in the light of day and passed in due form through the Customs; and when the Persian officials not only passed the rifles, but pocketed the enhanced duty imposed exacted,—the merchants could scarcely be blamed for profiting by the business. There was, no doubt, always the possibility, in a country like Persia, of a reaction setting in, and the prohibitive law being re-enforced, but the merchants chiefly complain that no notice was given them of the intention of the Persian Government to revive the dormant regulation, so that they might have time to rescind orders already placed.

THE STEAMER BELUCHISTAN AND HER CARGO.

Regarding the steamer Beluchistan had her cargo which according to to-day's telegrams has been confiscated it will be remembered that a News Agency wrote on Nov. 29:—

"A few days ago eight barges arrived at the London Docks laden with what had been entered as 3,130 cases of cartridges and 1,352 cases of rifles, which were to be transhipped on to the steamer Beluchistan, belonging to Messrs. F. C. Strick and Co., of Leadenhall Street, which trades between England and the Gulf of Persia. On Thursday the suspicions of the Customs authorities were aroused, when it was decided to open one of the cases, and it was discovered that, instead of arms, it contained gunpowder. It was then decided to detain the whole consignment in Shadwell Basin during the night, a special guard being detailed to watch the craft, and on Saturday morning, under the superintendence of the harbour master, the barges were towed out into mid-stream, the Government authorities having, in the meantime, been communicated with. The reason assigned for the detention is that of an alleged false entry, the cases containing gunpowder instead of guns.

In reference to this matter, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the heading "Menelik and Leontieff," told the following story:—

Menelik, the Emperor of Abyssinia, met a Russian named Leontieff some months ago. He said to the Russian, "Count, these English are an energetic and a warlike race." The Russian smiled and replied, "Why, your Majesty?" Menelik said, "It seems to me they want the earth. This does not suit me. My kingdom is in Africa. I am the king of kings. I never saw this England, which I have been told by Henry of Orleans is a small island, surrounded by water. My kingdom is not an island, and I want to know why I should permit these English to come into a country of which I ought to be the exclusive ruler." "It's a way they have," replied the Count. "Their own country is so small and they are so numerous and philanthropic that they consider it necessary to colonise any part of the globe not occupied by Anglo-Saxons." "Ha!" said the King, "we must stop this. I have only recently arrived at the summit. My barons are a hasty lot. They need employment. The English are in Egypt. They think of conquering the Soudan and adding it to Egypt." "Excuse me, your Majesty," replied the Count, "but to Egypt, but to England. They always pop in as visitors, but they stay."

Menelik tried to drive the fingers of his right hand through his hair, but the natural curl intervened, so he emerged from his difficulty by scowling. "Theodore" he said, "had trouble with these English once, and they made him pay for it in a way that was perfectly sickening. This sort of thing must be stopped. Let us concoct a plan. You Russians are numerous, are you not?" "There are too many of us," answered the Count. "Then," said Menelik, "I will appoint you Governor-General of the Eastern Provinces." Where is it, your Majesty?" inquired Count Leontieff. "That is your affair," sir replied the Emperor with the haughty curt of the lip so easily assumed by Eastern potentates. The Russian dissembled. He was simply boiling, but knew it was not safe to boil over, so he simply said, "I will find it, sire." Then he added, I may as well make that youth Henry of Orleans my deputy. He may bring some French money into the scheme." "Not a bad idea," said Menelik; "you Russians can do anything with those Frenchmen."

PRINCE HENRY'S COMPACT.

The audience then closed. Leontieff saw Prince Henry, and explained that if he had enough guns and other warlike accoutrements he could conquer considerable territory and make it unpleasant for the people of "perfide Albion." Prince Henry jumped at the idea. He is a young man of few ideas and no brains, so he said, "I will raise the necessary cash and buy the warlike stores." With that business-like instinct with which all Russians of any consequence are provided, Count Leontieff said, "But you must by them in Russia. This is an international affair. The French find the money and the Russians provide the goods." Prince Henry fell on his neck, and was with difficulty prevented from weeping. "I will stick to you," he whispered, "while there is a shot in the locker." "And no longer," whispered the Count *sotto voce*.

Prince Henry posted off to France a few days later. He told his adherents and others that a new France could be carved out of Africa before the English could get there. All that was needed was money. The money was raised. It was sent to St. Petersburg. The harbour of that city closes up, as a rule, before the year. There was a ship called the Envoy waiting for a cargo. She was quickly filled with ammunition of various kinds, and ordered to report to Messrs. Strick and Co., of Leadenhall Street. This firm was to transship the goods and send them by the Beluchistan to Jibouti.

There has been a lot in the papers about the Beluchistan and her cargo, and most of it has been inaccurate to a distressing degree. It has been said that the cargo was "rightly described" on the bill of lading. This was inaccurate. Messrs. Strick and Co. carry arms and safety cartridges on their ships, but they do not carry powder. When the Customs authorities examined the cargo they found cases filled with guns. They did not object to these, though, curiously enough, the guns were in racks, which, naturally, took up much more room than guns packed in the ordinary way. They found 30,000 rifles. These were of various makes, but there were no Martini-Henrys or Lee-Metfords among them. They make many guns in Russia, and have some that are out of date. There were just a few of these among the 30,000. The guns were passed as "all right," because this country is not at war with any country to which guns could be shipped in a way to make them saleable. It has been said that they were intended for the Afridis. How could the latter get them? They tax guns in Persia and Afghanistan, and, before the few that were not stolen in transport through those countries reached the Afridis, the guns would have cost more than any able-bodied Afridi could make in a year.

FOR WHOM THE GUNS WERE INTENDED.

The guns were intended for Count Leontieff. They were to enable him to carve out the Eastern Province of which he had been appointed Governor-General. The cases of safety cartridges were passed as "all right." They were central-fire. Had they been of the pin-fire variety Messrs. Strick and Co., would not have carried them. Other cases contained canvas for tents. More cases were filled with bolts and bits of machinery that looked as if they might be parts of guns, bigger guns than rifles. But there were other cases. The Customs officers opened one of these and found that it contained canisters of powder. Messrs. Strick and Co., threw up their hands in horror. One of their ships had been endangered. When they agree to carry powder they provide a magazine, and there was no magazine on the Beluchistan. Besides, ships loaded with powder are not permitted to come up the Thames beyond Thames Haven. The paris firm that had instructed Messrs. Strick and Co., to ship the Envoy's cargo to Jibuti had been a bit lax in its methods and had failed accurately to describe the cargo. The powder was placed in barges which now lie off Woolwich. The Beluchistan has gone her way. She has called at Newport, and after calling at Manchester will pay a visit to Marseilles, and then make a bee-line for Jibutil. This interesting spot is not, as all of our contemporaries have said, in the Red Sea. It is eighty miles away. It is on the coast of East Africa, twenty-four miles from Obok, which was, until Jibutil was established, the headquarters of the Gauls in East Africa. The authorities have made no trouble whatever about the cargo. Messrs. Strick and Co., did not care to carry powder in the Beluchistan. It will be shipped to Jibutil in another vessel, and in a short time Count Leontieff will have his 5,000 cases of warlike stores, and should have enough to go on with in carving out his Eastern Province.

So much for the cock-sureness of the "Pall Mall" and the value of the Jibutil story. As our telegrams this morning state the Beluchistan was discovered by H. M. S. Lapwing off Muscat while endeavouring to land the arms and ammuniton after which the authorities confiscated the cargo.

It is probable that the Life of the late Dr. Benson, Archbishop of Canturbury, will be out before the end of this year. At any rate, the book is making progress in the hands of his son, who is to be assisted by Dr. Temple, Dr. Bradley, and others of the late Archbishop's friends. The biographer's task will be greatly facilitated by the mass of carefully preserved and well-arranged correspondence left by his father.

HOW WE SAW THE ECLIPSE AT AMBA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JAN. 25.

Kolhapur folk were fortunate in having, not too far away, a charming spot from which to view the total eclipse of the sun. A good metalled road runs nearly due west from Kolhapur to Ratnagiri. Between the forty-first and forty-second mile-stones this road debouches through the edge of the Sahyadri mountains at Amba Ghaut at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea, and winds down into the Konkan. Amba being only a few miles east of the central line of totality marked itself out as the place to go to, especially as it was within the boundary of Kolhapur, which happily has remained so far free from the dread visitant, plague. Amba is on the boundary between the Ratnagiri district and the Feudatory State of Yishalgad, the Chief of which, Shrimant Aba Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi, had courteously invited all who wished to come to be his guests. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur kindly sent our tents, etc., for the camp, which was expeditiously arranged by the Khasgi Karbhari, Mr. Golwalkar. His Highness also lent carriages, so that on Friday afternoon a party of about twenty found themselves amid the lovely scenery of Amba. The Maharaja, accompanied by his brother, Shrimant Bapu Saheb, Chief of Kagal, and many Sardars, joined the party on Saturday morning. The Chief of Vishalgad's guests were Colonel and Mrs. Wray, Mr. Harrison, Diwan Meherbhai Cooverji, C. I. E., Mr. Kirtikar, Mr. Candy, Dr. and Miss Sinclair, Rev. A. and Mrs. Gatehouse, Mrs. Coles, Revs. Goheen and Tedford, Mr. and Mrs. Dastur, Mrs. Seiler, Mrs. Ferris, Mrs. Hammin, Miss Palton, Miss Brown, and Miss Sherman.

About eleven o'clock, on Saturday, the whole party assembled at Mahadeo Barve's Howda about a quarter of a mile down the road from the mouth of the ghaut. From this spot was obtained an extensive view of the Ratnagiri district from north-west to south-west, the wall of the ghaut behind us affording, when wanted, shade from the sun and shelter from the east wind. A more advantageous look-out post probably was the top of the hill above us, but it was not sufficiently accessible for the ladies. Here a large party of college students was posted under the guidance of Mr. Gopalrao Tambe, armed with a telescope. The interval before the commencement of the eclipse was occupied by Colonel Wray in photographing several groups. Two members of the party were entrusted with the duty of noting the changes in the thermometer, which were as follows:—One in the shade marked 82° at first contact, and 70 degrees at totality; one in the sun fell from 104° to 74°. Shrimant Bapu Sahib with a stop watch was deputed to note the duration of totality, which proved to be one minute thirty-five seconds. A large sheet was spread on the road for clear observation of the "shadow bands," which, alas, failed to be seen. At 11-43 (Madras time) first contact was announced as having taken place, and all eyes were directed through smoked glasses towards the glorious orb; and sure enough, there was the sign that his power—not his glory—was about to suffer temporary extinction. The great eclipse had begun. Then, for an hour and a-half, everyone was occupied in alternately studying the change which was coming over the sun's disc and watching the curious effect that it produced on the landscape spread out beneath us. At first contact there was a slight heat haze towards the horizon, where we knew the invisible ocean to be. Gradually, as the air grew cooler, this haze was dissipated and the scene assumed the aspect of twilight. The birds in the jungle below, which had as usual been quite silent in the heat of noon, could now be heard gently chirruping. The feeling caused by this gradually spreading shadow was most strange—as if something were hanging over one and about to fall.

At a few minutes after one all gaped steadfastly towards the south-west, in hopes of seeing "the swift approach of the wall-like shadow" which we had read about, and which our commanding position led us to hope would be perfectly seen: but it appeared to no one in that manner.

Some of those on the hill top described what they experienced at the end of totality as being like the turning over of the page of a vast book. What we saw below was like a dark haze away in the south-west, and it suddenly descended upon us. Then it was perceived with uncovered eyes that the black disc of the moon covered the sun; at 1·14 totality had begun; and exclamations of awed delight burst forth from all at the sight of that marvellous corona from which darted forth mighty streamers for countless miles into space. Words cannot describe the sight, which is indelibly photographed on the retina of one's eye, to be treasured up and enjoyed for ever. Often in after years it may flash upon that inward eye which is the bliss of solitude." Some say they observed a faint colour in the corona just at the beginning and end of totality, but what struck the writer was the clear whiteness of it all; it might well be taken as the symbol of angelic purity. The superb effect of the stupendous sight was intensified by the fact that the phenomenon occurred so near the centre of Heaven's high arch. Almost unconsciously came to one's lips the words of our great progenitor:

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
Almighty! Thine this universal frame,
Thus wondrous fair; Thyself how wondrous then!"

All nature seemed hushed in awe; the stillness was profound. All too soon did it pass away, for in ninety-five seconds the sun's ray shot out to the south-west and the landscape rapidly resumed its sunny aspect. The darkness during totality was much less dense than we expected—a watch could be read easily at any time. The planet Venus was very conspicuous for several minutes, and two other stars were visible from our station.

As the party broke up to return to camp one could not help noting, as a bright sign of India's progress, this varied group in which Hindus as well as Parsees were joining with their British and American brethren in appreciating scientifically, and free from all superstition, the marvels of nature. All sped back to camp, and after tiffin started for Kolhapur, not forgetting previously to give three cheers for the genial host, Shrimant Aba Saheb, and for Colonel and Mrs. Wray, who, on the former's behalf, had superintended all arrangements and seen to the comfort of this large party.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

Another round of this competition was played yesterday morning, and drew 24 entries. Mr. Riddle with a score of 43, and a handicap allowance of 4=39 won the event, and two of the scratch players, Messrs. P. F. Fischer and W. P. Pechey, tied for second place with scores of 40. The most remarkable event of the match was taking the seventh hole for two by one competitor: Scores:—

		Score.	Allce.	Net.
1	J C Riddle	43	4	39

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	10
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	3	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	7	1	37
	Chaukla	4	6	
	Oomarkhad	3d	4	
	Dongri	4	1	
C	Market	23	2	51
	Dhobi Talao	2	6	
	Fanaswady	3	3	
	Bhuleshwar	5	0	
	Khara Talao	1	3	
	Kumbharwada	5	2	
D	Khetwady	2	2	19
	Girgaum	9	6	
	Chowpatty	1	1	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalaxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	4	0	48
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	3	0	
	Hamalpura	9	10	
	Tardeo	5	2	
	Byculla	8b	0	
	First Nagpada	4	1	
F	Parel	2	1	3
	Sewri	0	0	
	Sion	1	0	
G	Mahim	3	3	7
	Worli	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N. & R. & Unknown	0	0	0
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		6	
	Jain		6	
	Grant Road		13	
	Govt. House Parel		3	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		1	
	Maratha		7	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	
	Jafe, Parel		3	
	Telegu		0	
	Ripon Road		1	
	Hindu		3	
	Nizampura		1	
	Arthur Road		13	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	106
	Dariasthan		7	
	Modykhana		7	
	Port Trust		4	
	Cama		0	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		3	
	Bhatia		3	
	J J Hospital		0	
	Madanpura		1	
	Gooculdas Tejpal		0	
	Bai Motlabai		0	
	Khoja		1	
	Khatri		1	
	Total	111	145	281
Total plague deaths to date		16,513	14,213	
Same date last year		94	48	219
Total mortality same date 1896.		—	—	70

a One from Panwel by road.
b One arrived on 24th instant by G I P Ry from Pratapgad and attacked two hours after.

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Death	0

The Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, has notified that the annual cattle fair held at Garhakota, Saugor District, in January and February, has been stopped for fear of infection.

The Governor-in-Council has extended, till the 10th proximo, the prohibition of the sale of tickets at any railway station within the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Karnikam festival at Mylar, in the Madras Presidency.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on plague duty at the stations specified :—Major P. J. H. Aplin, I.S.C., and Lieutenant H. P. Keelan, I.S.C., to Hubli ; Lieutenant W. F. Lang, I.S.C., to Poona City ; and Captain A. H. Bingley, to Bandra to Captain E. S. Widdicombe, I.S.C., Sholapur.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. C. Robertson, M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been placed on plague duty at Satara under the orders of the Collector of Satara, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant H. J. Walton, transferred.

DR. LUSTIG'S CURATIVE SERUM.

Dr. Lustig has replied to the telegram from Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, that he is preparing serum and will send supply with Dr. Galloti for the use of plague patients in Bombay. The supply will be ready in about a month.

INSPECTION OF PLAGUE HOSPITALS BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The Surgeon-General, accompanied by Surgeon-Major Limmock ; Dr. Hunt, D. M. O., C Ward (east) ; Dr. Godinho, D. M. O., E Ward (west) ; and Dr. Pearse, inspected all the private hospitals in C ward on Wednesday afternoon. The hospitals were, with certain exceptions, in good sanitary condition. The Hospital for Halai Memons in Abdul Rahiman Street, instituted by Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub, was first inspected. Dr. Sydney Smith the physican in charge being present. During the second epidemic twenty-one cases were admitted in it, out of which ten died, six recovered, and five are still under treatment. The contact room is vacant, because the cases are mostly taken in from Mandvie ward and the contacts are removed to the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. The 3rd hoiwada Hospital was next visited. Mr Nagindas is the patron of the hospital and Dr. Divan the medical officer in charge. During the second epidemic 54 cases were admitted of which 33 proved fatal. There are at present sixteen patients under treatment, seven of whom are in a precarious condition. The hospital was reopened for the second epidemic on the 12th December last. It is largely used in the treatment of the cases and with beneficial results. The party then proceeded to the Jain Hospital; Dr. Bhat being the medical officer in charge. The hospital has been continuously open, showing how severely this community has suffered and still continues to suffer from plague. A new ward has been opened in consequence of increased requirements. There are at present 49 patients in it. They are all carefully attended to, and there is a nurse in charge of the female ward. Some of the sanitary conditions of the building require attention. The Kapole and Laud Hospital was next examined. Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy is the patron of this hospital, Mr. Dulabhdas Harichund and Mr. Jugmohandas Samaldas being manager and secretary, respectively. Dr. Purshotum Harichund is the medical officer in charge, and Mr. Narayendas, assistant medical officer, and Mrs. Amelia Sharp, the head nurse. The hospital, which has only recently been opened is in very good order and well managed. The wards are lighted by incandescent lights. Up to date there had been forty-four admissions, out of which twenty-five proved fatal and nineteen remaining under treatment. The Marwaree Fatehpuri Hospital was next inspected, Dr. Merchant being the medical officer in charge. There are at present four acute cases of plague, three convalescent, and four under observation. The hospital was reopened on the 5th November last, since when there have been twenty-five admissions, out of which three have been cured, nine convalescent, and thirteen proved fatal. The Brahmin Chattri Hospital, of which Messrs. Gunpatrao Sadashiv and Runchordas Janoobhoy are the patrons, was next visited. There had been in all eight admissions, out of which two proved fatal and six remaining. The party then drove to the Khatree Mahomedan Hospital, Dr. Disana being in charge. There were no patients in the hospital, and it is a matter of regret that this community do not send their sick to this hospital. The Nizampura Hospital next came for inspection. Moulvi Hidayatulla is the patron, Messrs. Shamsoodin Murghay and Dr. Kazi Abdoola being manager and medical officer, respectively. The hospital was reopened on the 10th November, since when there have been 41 admissions, out of which twenty-one patients died. Seventeen patients were admitted for observation and four died. There are at present nine patients under treatment. Most of the private hospitals have cordially done good service in fulfilling to some extent the main object for which they were started, viz., the collection and the reception of the sick into quarters, that can be supervised by the sanitary experts of the Plague Committee staff and the segregation of the sick, away from their crowds of friends and relations, to whom as well as to the public health they would be a source of danger.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN POONA.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, Chairman, Plague Committee, Poona City and Chief Plague Authority, Poona District, has forwarded the following notification to the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee, for information :—

I. Any person coming into Poona by road or rail from any uninfected town or village, should provide himself with a certificate from the Municipal or other authority of the town or the village officers of the village that—

(1) he is a resident of that town or village, naming it, and is leaving it on the date of the certificate ;

(2) that the town or village is free from plague.

II. Any person coming into Poona by road or rail from an infected area should bring with him a pass from a resident Plague Authority of that area, stating that he has been segregated or kept under surveillance for seven days previous to the date of the pass and has shown no sign of infection.

III. Plague Authorities and village officers are required to give the above certificates and passes free of charge.

IV. Every endeavour will be made by the troops employed on the cordon round Poona to detain only people from infected areas who have no passes. In order to assist the troops, and to minimise their own risk of detension, all persons should provide themselves with the certificates or passes herein mentioned.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that a dead body was examined in Sweepers' Chawl, Lower Colaba, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. In the Fort Distrsct three cases were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, one from house No. 128, Mody Street, and the others from Ghoga Street. A case of plague was detected in house No. 6, Beef Lane, and removed to Modykhana Hospital. A sufferer was also discovered in house No. 6, Marutee Street, and died before he could be removed. In the Mandvie District, four plague cases, one suspicious case, and four deaths were recorded. In C ward (north) Kumbarwada showed four cases of plague and one death ; Khara Talao two cases and three deaths, and Bhuleshwar three cases and one death. Eleven contacts were removed. In the same ward (south) sixteen cases and nine deaths were recorded in the Market Section, four cases and four deaths in the Dhobie Talao Section, and four cases and six deaths in the Fanswady Section. Four contacts were removed. In D. ward (east) Dr. Servai examined a dead body at Girgaum Back Road and pronounced it to be a plague case. Dr. Jethar removed six plague cases to the Maratha Hospital. Three dead bodies were examined and the cause of death was attributed to plague. Two suffering plague patients died on their way to hospitals. In the same ward (west) one death from plague was reported from Gamdevi Cross Lane. In E ward (west) two cases of plague were removed to Grant Road Hospital and four contacts sent to Wari Bunder Segregation Camp. In the same ward (east) nine plague cases and six deaths due to the same disease were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim Districts one suspicious case was detected, and one death occurred.

INOCULATION.

Daily report of persons inoculated with Prof. Haffkine's prophylactic lymph in the "Khosro Lodge" Bungalow, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, belonging to H. H. Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, from 17th December last :—Persons inoculated up to Tuesday—Khojas, 3,144 ; and other races, 883. Persons inoculated yesterday—Khojas, 86 ; and other races, 12. Total to date—Khojas, 3,230, out of whom 255 were twice inoculated this season ; and other races, 885 ; grand total —1,125.

CENSUS OF MALABAR HILL.

Those residents of Malabar Hill who have not returned their census papers to Dr. Shroff, the Medical Officer in charge, are requested to do so at once.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 190, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,962, making a total of 2,152 persons. Departures by sea 1,318, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 1,795, making a total of 3,113 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals, 961 persons.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were yesterday 395 persons detained under observation in the Modykhana Camp and 312 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

INOCULATION AT DAMAUN.

On Tuesday Dr. R. M. Kalapesi inoculated 81 persons at Upper Damaun, of whom 72 (31 males, 11 females and 30 children) were Hindus, six (5 females and one child) Parsees, two Mohomedan children, and one Christian female. The inoculations were begun after 4 p.m. On Monday evening a dinner was given by the Governor to Dr. Kalapesi at the palace, where besides his Excellency and Lady Kuchen-buck Villar, the host and the hostess, the Administrator, Captain Azavedo, the Health Officer, Dr. Proenca, and Dr. Cunha were invited to partake of the sumptuous dinner.

DEATH OF ANOTHER CONVICT FROM PLAGUE.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Arthur Road Hospital, touching the death of Karimkhan Azamkhan, aged twenty-two years, a convict in the Common Prison, undergoing a term of two months' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him on the 20th December last by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, for theft, and he was admitted into the prison on the same day. On the 23rd instant he was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from fever with temperature 103°. On the following morning his right axillary gland was found enlarged and the medical officer of the Jail after examination pronounced it to be case of plague and ordered his removal to the Arthur Road Hospital, where he was sent under police escort on the same day. His condition grew worse at the hospital and he died on Wednesday night. The deceased had not been inoculated and he was one of the thirteen convicts attacked with plague. A verdict of death from bubonic plague was recorded.

HINDU PUBLIC PRAYER.

Under the leadership of Dr. Bhalchandra, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerao Balcrushnajee Pitale, Messrs. Govindjee Thakersay Mooljee, Dayabhai Tapidas, D. B. Chitnis, Raghunath B. Malap, Vithaldas Damodhar, Vasantrao and Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Receivers, Moombadavi Temple, and Managers of the Mahalaxumi, Bhuleshawr, and Walkeshwar Temples, a public prayer to the Almighty to stamp out the present pestilence is to be arranged at an early date, as the only course now left. Sagundhandi, Maharudra and kirtan at the abovementioned four temples will be repeated this year also. Some desire that the whole Hindu population should have a united prayer at the Chowpaty or the Esplanade, others are for four temples where Hindus can go as convenient to them. This idea originated at a similar prayer at the residence of Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale last week, organized by many representatives of different castes of Hindu communities present during the kirtan in connection with the anniversary of Bai Laxumibai Bhaskerao Pitale, daughter of the late Hon'ble Jagonnath Shunkershett, the ceremonies being performed for four days.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of deaths from plague recorded yesterday in the various Plague Hospitals and the patients remaining in them under treatment was as under :—

Hospitals.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Arthur Road	14	229
Parel Government House	3	67
Grant Road	15	41
Telugu	1	10
Bhatia	5	15
Jackeria Musjid street	1	5
Vasanji Trecumji	0	2
Memon Moholla	0	12
Cassum Haji Mitha	1	1
Parsee Fever	5	48
Imamwada (Mogul)	0	7
Nagdavi street	0	15
Dariasthan	5	25
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim	1	14
Marwaree	0	7
Nizampoora	1	9
Jafu, Bhuleshwar	0	49
Jain, Parel	3	15
3rd Bhoiwada	2	17
Khatree Mahomedan	1	0
Kapole	1	19
Brahmins	0	4
Haji Cassum Joosub	0	5
Adamji Peerbhoy	6	25
Hindu	6	50
Ripon Road	2	31
Modekhana	6	24
Maratha	8	39
Total	80	794

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding. There were present :—Mr. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krisana Bhaswadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, H. O. Campbell, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. T. W. Guffo, Darashah Rustamji Chichgar, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Eduji Wacha, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, the Hon'ble Mr. W. C. Hughes, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs Jamsedji Kharsedji Kanga, Jaya Karsdi Limgu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nowroji Kabraji, Kalandas Keshavdas, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, G. Lund, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Mir Aun Ali, Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Knote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vasanji Khimji, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosuf Hajee Esmail.

PROFESSOR LUSTIG'S PLAGUE SERUM.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra, at the outset, brought to the notice of the Corporation the telegram received by the Municipal Commissioner from Professor Lustig, who stated that the curative serum was not ready, but that it would take some weeks to be ready, and the reply of the Commissioner to the same that "Galliotti's services were gladly accepted. Passage and all expenses will be paid through Cook. Prepare as much serum as you possibly can, and send Galliotti with it when ready." The telegrams were submitted to the Standing Committee on the previous day, when it was resolved that the matter be brought forward as an urgent matter before the Corporation. He (Dr. Bhalchandra) formally brought the matter to the notice of the Corporation.

THE RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the report of the Standing Committee on the question of the re-organization of the Health Department be approved and adopted. That inasmuch as with the present increased staff of the Health Department, and the large organization of the Plague Committee, the sanitary requirements of the city were being thoroughly and effectively supervised, the re-organization scheme be brought into force on the cessation of the Plague Committee's organization.

In support of his proposition, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra said :—The report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the question of the reorganization of the Health Department was, after discussion in June and July last, referred by the Corporation to the Standing Committee for consideration. That body, after prolonged and careful consideration of the subject, have now submitted their report embodying their recommendations. There have been some complaints about the delay that has taken place in the submission of the report. The Standing Committee's report on the subject was ready at the end of August last, but its circulation took time and was completed about the end of September, and in the beginning of October the Corporation sent to that body the proposed amendments of the provisions of the Municipal Act III. of 1888 regarding the registration of births and deaths. These amendments took some time to consider, and the Standing Committee did not think it proper to submit to the Corporation their report of the reorganization of the Health Department without embodying in it their recommendations with regard to the increased staff and establishment that would be necessary to effectually and efficiently work the new system of registration of births and deaths according to the proposed amendments. The Standing Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to reorganize the Health Department on almost the same principles as were recommended by the Committee of the Corporation. The first of these is that in order to provide an effectual system of reorganisation, provision should be made for the decentralization of the Department. Under the new scheme the duty generally of the Health Officer shall be, in addition to general supervision, to act as the Chief Sanitary Officer and adviser of the Commissioner, to be responsible for the preparation of vital statistics, and of all reports, quarterly and annually, relating to sanitation and conservancy of public health. He shall also supervise the laboratory to be established for analytical research, testing of water, examination of all kinds of drugs, food, and drink intended for human consumption, that on the post of the Health Officer falling vacant, the person appointed thereto shall, in addition to being a qualified medical man, be a sanitary expert possessing a competent knowledge of the most modern principles of sanitation and capable of performing the work of analysis. In order to carry out the principles of decentralization, the Standing Committee are of opinion that the city should be divided into four divisions as proposed by the Commissioner and recommended by the Committee and these four divisions be placed in charge of four assistants to be designated Divisional Health Officers who shall be duly qualified medical men or persons possessed of sanitary experience with a salary ranging from Rs. 600 per mensem as a minimum to Rs. 1,000 as a maximum. The Divisional Health Officers should be in full charge of their divisions dealing with all matters concerning them, and at the same time directing and reporting to the Commissioner or to the Health Officer as the circumstances require subject to such limitations and rules as the Commissioner may from time to time deem necessary. The detailed instructions for guidance of these officers and the system of work to be followed by the Health Department under these orders should be supervised and controlled by the Health Officer, that each Divisional Health Officer should have under him one or two Deputy Health Officers, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, mucaddams, clerks, bhangis, hallalkhors, carts and bullocks, in fact a complete staff mentioned in the schedule, that each Divisional Health Officer should reside within his own district, and so also the Deputy Health Officer, the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Health Department. That under this scheme the post of Assistant Health Officer should be abolished and the present incumbent be appointed in charge of one of the new divisions. There was a difference of opinion in the Standing Committee as regards the number of divisions and Divisional Officers, the majority being of this view, while the minority holding the view that there should be seven divisions instead of four, the Health Officer being placed in charge of a Deputy Health Officer who should reside within his own division. The Standing Committee are of opinion that as opportunity offers, the Divisional Health Officers, Deputy Health Officers, and Inspectors shall as far as possible possess diplomas in sanitation. Due provisions should be made for the inspection of milch cattle, horses, bullocks, and stablesby duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons. The question of the appointment of a trained Bacteriologist and Analyst and with establishment and equipment for bacteriological and analytical purposes was considered fully ; but the Standing Committee recommend that having regard to the large increase in the Health Department and immense expenditure on account of the plague, it should be deferred at present. The same may be said with regard to the recommendations of the Committee and the suggestions of Veterinary-Major Mills. Under the new scheme, I have already explained, in connection with the question of amendment regarding the registration of births and deaths, the services of the present Registrars should be dispensed with and their duties be assigned to the Deputy Health Officers as a part of their duties. The Sub-Registrars will be appointed from Hospital Assistant class, and they will be required to reside within their respective sections. The Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the report of the Standing Committee regarding those amendments have in their meeting referred to report to the Corporation that they see no necessity for the amendment of the Act, but in their opinion the framing of proper bye-laws would place the system of the registration of births and deaths in the city on a sound footing. Even if the Corporation accepted their report there would be need for the proposed establishment in the registration department. The cost for the reorganization of the Health Department is estimated at Rs. 3,70,699 and the cost for the registration at Rs. 30,698 or a total of Rs. 4,01,297. The Standing Committee are of opinion that as at present with the increased staff of the Health Department and the large organization of the Plague Committee, the city is being effectually dealt with and supervised from a sanitary point of view as it would be under the contemplated reorganization scheme; there will, therefore, be no occasion or object in introducing the full reorganization except as regards birth and death registration, until the Plague Committee arrangements have ceased, nor, indeed, would the financial condition of the Municipality render it possible to support both organizations in full.

Professor Muller seconded the proposition, reserving his remarks,

THE NEED FOR DIVISIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS.

Dr. Dinshaw B. Master said that he had carefully gone through the proposals submitted by the Standing Committee, and with due reference to the views expressed by them, he regretted to say that he was unable to agree with the proposals regarding the Divisional Health officers as suggested by them. Until the plague broke out the Health Department was managed by a single medical officer, and during the whole of the term of his office neither the Health Officer nor any of the previous Commissioners ever asked the Corporation to appoint any medical man in the Health Department. On the contrary, the Corporation, on more than one occasion, passed resolutions requesting the Municipal Commissioner to appoint more medical men for the better management of the department. The two resolutions were not only disregarded, but one of the Commissioners, Mr. Acworth, said, on one occasion, that he required able-bodied men in the Health Department who could tuck up their sleeves and work energetically in preference to medical men, who possessed ornamenting and useless diplomas. The late Commissioner, Sir Charles (then Mr.) Ollivant also expressed himself in similar terms before the Corporation. It must be admitted that the two Commissioners referred to had greater experience than our present Commissioner, Mr. Snow (for whom the speaker had great respect), who was of a contrary opinion to his distinguished predecessors in office. Instead of one medical man, the Corporation had seven more in the department, and after having increased the staff to that extent, it was, to say the least, unnecessary and superfluous to have more divisional Health officers who were expected to look to the sanitation of their respective wards, to attend to the complaints made in these wards, to supervise the scavengers and bigarees, and lastly, to investigate the causes of diseases prevailing in their districts. All these duties with the exception of the last were now discharged by the Health inspectors, and they could, for aught they knew, be well discharged by the Deputy Health Officers employed by the Corporation. He (Dr. Master) failed to see why these Deputy Health officers could not undertake to do these duties. Two of these medical officers had already been employed, and they had served at Surat and Poona as independent Health officers, and who were well qualified to discharge the duties of Divisional Health officers. He then moved an amendment that the report of the Standing Committee be adopted with the following alterations, viz., (1) that paragraphs 3 and 4 should be deleted ; (2) and that paragraph 2 should read as follows : "That, in order to carry out the principle of decentralization, each of the seven wards be placed in charge of a Deputy Health Officer, who shall be a duly qualified medical man."

Dr. Dadachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr. G. W. Roughton was in favour of the first part of Dr. Master's amendment, which was opposed, as recommended in the report to the city being divided into four divisions, but was against the second part of the amendment which sought to place a qualified medical man only in charge of a ward. What the Corporation wanted was not a medical man, but a man who could, as remarked by their late Municipal Commissioner, do hard, practical, and steady work like their present acting Health Officer. What they required was not merely a man who possessed a knowledge of theoretical sanitation, but one who was accustomed to do practical work, and control the men employed under him.

Mr. A. F. Unwala said that he agreed with Mr. Roughton, and that as an advocate of the decentralization scheme he would prefer to have seven, instead of the four, districts into which the city was proposed to be divided, and urged that the qualification of the officers in charge of these districts should not be restricted to medical men only, but to any duly qualified person who was possessed of sanitary experience. By limiting the qualifications for employment to medical men only, the Corporation would be deprived of the services of men of the stamp of Mr. Leask, who had proved himself to be an able and efficient officer. In order that such men might not be altogether excluded, he suggested that Dr. Master should add words "or persons possessed of sanitary experience" to the latter part of his amendment.

Dr. Master agreed to add the words to his amendment.

Dr. Viegas observed that, in giving the appointments under the new scheme, the Commissioner would see that the best men and not those who had the support of the members of the Corporation were employed.

IS THE EXPERIMENT TO BE TRIED ?

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that there seemed to be some misimpression in the mind of the mover of the amendment. In dividing the city into four, instead of as at present seven parts, the Standing Committee took into consideration the area and the population of the different districts, some of which were at present large and some small. Their past experience showed that they ought to place the Health Department on such a basis that it would not necessitate any disturbance for a long time to come. The question was whether the Corporation was to place these districts in charge of divisional officers, who were to be paid some six or seven hundred rupees per month, or the Deputy Health officers, whose salaries ranged between two and three hundred rupees. A reference had been made to the appointment of Health Officers of Poona and Surat, but he (Mr. Ibrahim) asked if the Corporation desired that the proposed new districts should be placed in their charge. The two officers were, no doubt, in charge of the Surat and Poona Municipalities, but with what results. There might have been, for aught they knew, some reasons or causes which contributed to the present state of affairs in respect of the two cities, but the question was whether they were going to try an experiment of the kind in a big city like Bombay.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that the matter was one of very great importance, and, they need not hurry it through as the matter could be put off until the Plague Committee ceased to exist, which would not happen at least for a few months more. The question might well be referred to the Standing Committee for the reconstruction. (Some of the members here cried out "No ; no.") By decentralization he understood that there were as many convenient centres or divisions of the city as possible, and the present seven divisions ought not to be reduced to four in the sanitary interest of the town. The Corporation ought to take into consideration the principle of the proposed re-organization of the department and avoid all personalities about officers having had anything to do with Surat or Poona. He preferred that the city should, as at present, be divided into seven divisions, and not four, as recommended in the report. The municipal limits were divided into seven divisions which had hitherto worked so well, and the police had also divided the city into seven divisions, an arrangement which had worked so satisfactorily, and in fact he (Mr. Shroff) believed in number seven—(Laughter),—and in the interest of the city he wished that it would be as at present divided into seven districts.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed observed that the recommendation of the Standing Committee should be adopted. The Corporation was not able, in its present impoverished financial condition, to pay large salaries to seven divisional officers, who would have to be appointed if the city was divided into seven instead of four divisions as recommended by the Standing Committee.

Dr. Bahadurji said that it was stated that the medical officers were incompetent and not able control the scavengers, bhalalcores, and such other men under them, but if that was the opinion of a member who belonged to the profession, all he could say was that those who aspired to undertake independent charge of hospitals, their ambition and aspiration in that direction were nothing short of hypocrisy. Referring to the resolution recently passed by the Corporation appointing seven Deputy Health officers, Dr. Bahadurji said that that experiment had never been tried. For aught he knew, the new Deputy Health officers were in a manner subordinate to their own subordinates, viz., Inspector and Mucaddums. (Laughter).

The meeting, which was adjourned at 5 o'clock, the Corporation, on the motion of Professor Muller, seconded by Mr. Cuffe, was adjourned to Monday next, at 3 p.m.

WEDDING AT THE ALLBLESS BAUG.

Two influential and highly respected Parsee families in Bombay had their long existing friendship deepened yesterday into relationship by the marriage of Mr. Furdoonjee S. Talyarkhan, to Meherabai, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Murzban. Mr. Talyarkhan, who is well-known as a successful barrister and has acted twice as

FOURTH PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE,

is a son of Mr. Sorabjee Talyarkhan, the author of that well-known and valuable work of biography, "Representative Men of India," while the bride, no less on account of her own personal charm than because of the esteem in which her family is held, has a very wide circle of friends. It, therefore, goes without the saying that, in spite of the adverse conditions that now prevail in the city, the Allbless Baug was crowded yesterday by a very large gathering of prominent Parsee citizens, together with members of the European and other communities. The ceremony was conducted by the venerable high priest of the Kadmi section of the community on a raised dais in a specially erected shamiana in the compound of the building. At the conclusion of the ceremony innumerable congratulations were expressed to the young couple as they moved about amongst the hundreds of guests present. The building and its compound were decorated with flags and banners and numerous plants in pots. After sunset they were lighted by electricity and illuminated, and this, combined with the very effective costumes of the ladies present, made the scene one of great brilliancy. Supper was subsequently served to the co-religionists of the pair. On the two preceding evenings many Parsee guests dined at the Baug upon the invitation of the bridegroom. Next week an evening party is to be given at "Gulistan," Murzban Road, the residence of the parents of the bride, in honour of the event.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MEIKLEJOHN intends proceeding home on leave, in which case Colonel Rid will assume command of the moveable column at the Malakand.

DR. DARLEY HARTLEY, ex-president of the South African League and a candidate for the Cape Parliament, is on a mission to England to lay before the British electorate the views of the loyal Colonists at the Cape. Under the auspices of the South African Association, he will address a series of public meetings, the first of which is to be held in the Town Hall, Battersea, on Jan. 13. The Earl of Hardwicke will preside.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn ; soothes and heals stings of insects ; cures prickly heat, &c. ; renders the skin soft and delicate and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

SENATE OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A MEETING of the Senate was held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, yesterday afternoon, at 5-15 p.m., the Vice Chancellor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, presiding.

GRANT OF DEGREE IN ABSENTIA.

On the motion of Rev. Dr. Mackichan, the Senate resolved to confer in absentia the degree of B. A. on Aloysius H. Fonseca, of St. Xavier's College.

THE PROPOSED COLLEGE OF LAW.

Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jagannath Kirtikar moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, "the Bombay College of Law" be recognized in the Faculty of Law. He said that a requisition had been received by the Syndicate, signed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, the Hon'ble Mr. Chandvarkar, and others, to affiliate this College with the University. When that requisition was received the Syndicate considered it desirable to obtain some further information to enable them to form some idea as to the efficiency of the new College. Accordingly a letter was written to the managing board of the institution, in reply to which necessary information as regards the teaching staff that was proposed to be employed was sent. After that information had been furnished the matter was again discussed at a meeting of the Syndicate, when it was resolved, by a majority of five to four, that the scheme be recommended to the Senate for acceptance. Hence the notice of motion in his name. Most of the promoters of the scheme were very well known to them. They were all members and graduates of the University and holding high positions. So far as he was concerned, he thought that the scheme would prove a success. He might mention that in considering his proposition they would only see whether the scheme merited their recognition of the University or not. It was not for them to consider whether there was an absolute necessity for the new College, or whether the existing Government Law College might be in any way affected, and how far it might be affected by this new kindred institution coming into existence. Those questions were entirely irrelevant. Such an objection was never raised or allowed in the case of Arts colleges, and he did not see why any distinction should be made between an Arts college and a Law college, both of them being on the same footing. Private law colleges were entitled to the same consideration and encouragement at the hands of the University as the arts colleges. He deliberately refrained from referring to the present condition of the Government Law College or referring to the reforms which it was generally believed were needed to bring the College on a proper and efficient footing. He wanted to steer clear from all controversy in that matter, although he knew that it would afford additional strength to his argument if he were to say how unsatisfactory is the condition of the present law class by reason of overcrowding of students, and also by inadequacy of its teaching staff. He stood in no need of such arguments. He would presume for the present that the Government Law School was a model institution and it gave satisfaction to everybody. But that did not affect the question that they had then to decide. If they were satisfied that the new Institution promised to work in an efficient way, and if it promised to prepare candidates for the first and second L. L. B. examinations, he did not see how they could refuse recognition. The new institution will work side by side with the existing institution, and a competition between them would induce a healthy action. That might mean rivalry, no doubt, but it did not mean hostility.

Mr. G. Tripathy seconded the proposition.

Professor Hawthornthwaite stated that, in order to prevent needless argument, he would ask permission to bring forward under byelaw 65 a motion for passing to the next business on the agenda paper, so that the effect of that procedure would be that the present discussion would drop. He would briefly give his reasons for adopting that course. The object of the promoters of the new school of law and the supporters of the motion for its recognition was that the school of law should be opened at once, not some time in some distant future, but now in the present term and this very month. He was not sure whether it was not opened in anticipation of the sanction of this meeting. Under section 12 of the Incorporation Act recognition by the Senate was not sufficient, as in all cases authorization of the Government was necessary. Recently within the last few weeks, the Government had intimated to the University authorities in plain and unmistakable terms that its authorization was not a dead letter or a thing to be altogether ignored, but that it was a great privilege that could only be conferred by the Government after thoughtful consideration of the circumstances in each case. Taking, then, into consideration the object of the promoters of the proposed institution would not be attained by the sanction of the Senate, full recognition alone would enable the members of the new college to present their students for examination. Such full recognition could only be attained by procuration of authorization of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, no matter that authorization was to precede the recognition by the University or to come after it or, at what stage it should come, was at present uncertain. In the Universities of Madras and Calcutta, the rule was that the Syndicate recommended and Government recognised that affiliation, and no appeal lay against the decision of the Syndicate. How did they know that the present discussion might not be entirely futile. It seemed to him that now that the Government authorization was an absolutely necessary condition, it was most expedient that the promoters of the new school should now pause. When they first brought forward their scheme they did not know that Government authorization was required, and now that they knew at the present moment when the rules of authorization were under consideration it was most inopportune to bring forward the subject of affiliating that new college. He recommended the Senate to pause and postpone the question. If the vote of the house was snatched at that meeting they would have no advantage, as still the Government authorization was to be procured. They would incur great responsibility if the college were opened in anticipation of the authorization of the Government, as ultimately it might not possibly be forthcoming. They were now in this position : the rules of procedure under which authorization of the Government was to be accorded were at present unknown. They were at present under discussion, they were a subject of negotiation between the Syndicate and the Government, and they were to be ultimately settled by Government. It was an act of great unwisdom to proceed with that proposal and great impolicy to hurry it to-day. There was another reason why he thought it important that the subject should drop for a moment. Gossip and irresponsible and unauthorized gossip occasionally whispered in Bombay that the present Law College was not in so satisfactory a condition as it ought to be. For his own part, he did not know what were the deficiencies of that college. He did not know whether its teaching staff was numerically inadequate to cope with the work. He would say that the members of that college were patterns of zeal and devotion to their duty, and within a last few days Government had strengthened the staff by appointing Mr. Davar, who was a very talented member of the native bar. If there were any

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We hear from Kohat, that on the night of the 17th instant two Martini-Henri rifles were stolen from the lines of the 28th Punjab Infantry. Constant thieving is reported to be going on at Bannu.

Mr. A. E. Hight, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return to duty, posted to the Poona District.

Mr. T. Summers, B. Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted furlough for one year.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, Political Agent, Cutch, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for six months of the furlough granted him in October 1896.

Mr. R. Giles, M.A., is to act as Commissioner in Sind, with effect from the 18th instant, during the absence of the Honourable Mr. H. B. M. James, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Mr. T. S. Greenaway, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The Commission appointed by the Government of India to formulate for future guidance the lessons taught by the famine experience of 1897 have now assembled at Calcutta, and will sit at places, to be notified hereafter, between the 25th February and 4th March, for the purpose of hearing the evidence of witnesses from Bombay. The Commission are ready to receive the evidence of witnesses who consider themselves qualified and desire to give evidence touching the subject-matter of the Commission's inquiry. Witnesses are required to send their evidence in written form and in English to the Secretary to the Commission as soon as possible. In so doing the witnesses must give full particulars of their race, age, profession and residence, and of the opportunities they have had of forming an opinion on famine and famine relief questions. As the time at their disposal is limited, the Commission do not bind themselves to invite all such volunteer witnesses to attend and be examined. Witnesses whom the Commission desire to hear will receive notice by post, and any witness appearing in reply to such invitation will be paid his travelling expenses. No witness should attend for examination without an invitation from the Commission. In the case of witnesses who are not invited to attend, their evidence will be examined and placed on the record.

The services of Surgeon-Major A. E. J. Croly, A.M.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. Dinshia Dhanjibhai Davar, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to be Government Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr. A. Daly, barrister-at-law, resigned.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barnes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., has been appointed to act temporarily as Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. R. Kirtikar has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Satara.

Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, M.B., has been appointed to act temporarily as Presidency Surgeon, Third District, with attached duties.

Mr. Frank Campbell of the British Museum Library, has just published a useful index-catalogue of bibliographical works relating to India.

Some cases of enteric have already occurred at Landi Kotal, but it is hoped that as the water-supply has now improved, the outbreak may be checked.

The reduction in the Malakand Field Force is now practically completed, as the various units under orders stations in India have left Nowshera. Colonel Schalch Base Commandant, returns to Lucknow this week, and resumes command of the 11th Bengal Infantry.

Advices from the Kurram Valley state that Chikkai has lately visited Tirah, where he attended a great meeting of the Afridi jirgas and returned with some Lee-Metford rifles he had purchased. It is reported that he had previously obtained permission from the officer on special duty in Kurram to visit Tirah, on the understanding that he wished to make his peace with the Afridis and learn for himself the real state of affairs in Tirah. He has now returned to Dolraga, which is just outside the limits of Chinarak.

The Argyll and Switzerland Highlanders arriaed at Bannu from Miran Shah on the 20th instant looking very fit and well after their seven months in the Tochi Valley. The following day the battalion, some 650 strong, marched for Latammar *en route* to Khushalgarh from whence they entrain, probably on the 29th instant, for Bareilly, their new station.

There is a proposal before Government to organise a moveable column for the Swat valley on the lines of the Kurram moveable column which did such excellent work on the Samana; it is thought that three battalions will suffice. Three more battalions, including one British regiment, will probably form the garrison for the Malakand posts, not including the kotal, the defence of which is separately provided for already. The five Native battalions will be the 16th Bengal Infantry, 21st Punjab Infantry, 38th Dogras, the 3rd Bombay Infantry and another regiment not yet named, but probably either the 24th or 31st Punjab Infantry.

At Thanesar no less than 700,000 persons assembled to baths in the waters, pay their offerings, and reap, it is to be hoped, their promised reward. The scene of the bathing operations was hree large tanks, each about a mile long and a hundred yards wide, and having about 25 ghats. The bathers entered the water in batches of 50 at every ghat, so there must have been nearly 4,000 people in the water at once. It took nearly the whole two hours that the eclipse lasted for the 20 lakhs, who were present to pass through the water, and even when it was over many people who had not completed their purifications were still left bathing. But the most important part of the ceremonies, from the point of view of the priests at any rate, was the almsgiving which continued the whole time.

Mr. I. N. Ford, in a recent letter from London to the "Tribune" (N. Y.), writes on the leisure enjoyed by public men in England. He cites Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Austin Dobson to illustrate his remarks. Of Mr. Chamberlain he says: "He does not write books, but he is a diligent reader, with a wonderful memory. Not even so industrious a reader as Lord Rosebery makes a more practical use of books than Mr. Chamberlain. How a statesman who has so many public and private engagements, and who is so fully engrossed with current politics, legislative details, and department business, can find the leisure requisite for so much careful and thorough reading is, "to Mr. Ford, "one of the mysteries of English public life." "I should like to know (Mr. Ford continues) what it is that enables Englishmen to accomplish more in the way of work than Americans usually do. Two reasons suggest themselves to my mind—one that Englishmen go about their work more methodically than Americans; the other, that their climate is long summers as fall to our lot. A man may live in London for it; but I defy a the year and feel none the worse for it. But, as a man to live in New York for twelve months straight through without feeling the worse for it. But, as a matter of fact, an Englishman does not spend the entire year in London. He is as conscientious about taking his holidays as he is about doing his work. He believes that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, and so it does. Or if it does not make him quite dull, it hurts the quality of his work and makes him break down before his time. If you go to London and observe the ways of professional workers you will think that the greater part of their time is given to play. More of it is so spent than with us, to be sure, and work and play are never mixed. When an Englishman is on a holiday he does not talk shop, while an American seldom talks anything else. His mind is never entirely off his work. I would give a good deal if I had the Englishman's faculty for managing my working hours. It would be dollars in my pocket and peace to my mind. I would also have a great deal more time for play. He never wastes time, and the consequence is that he never seems to be busy; while we waste so much that we seem always to be driven to death with work."

Colonel Mayne with his small column reached Pasni on the Mekran coast on Monday. The telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart with two guns and the Hazara Mountain Battery arrived there the same morning, and found the Richmond Crawford landing men and transport animals. This steamer had been delayed by a storm. Colonel Mayne will now complete his arrangements with all despatch for the march inland to relieve Kalatak. The Nazim has sent in another letter, dated 15th instant, in which he reported that he was sending away the women and children from Kalatak. He considered his position rather critical, Mehrab, Khan, one of the leaders of the rising, had been joined by Murasab Khan. More followers of the British survey party have reached Omara. Eleven are said to have been killed outright. Seventeen are still missing.

A valuable gift has just been made to the numismatic collection of the Berlin Museum in the shape of a silver didraema, which was coined by Themistocles, when he received as a gift the city of Magnesia, in Ionia, from the King of Persia, B.C. 450. Until now only two of these valuable coins were known to be in existence, one of which is in Paris, the other in London.

When the Millais Exhibition opens no fewer than 80 pictures will be seen which were not shown when the painter's works were last seen collected at the Grosvenor Gallery. On the other hand, the Grosvenor had some canvases which will be missing from the next Burlington House catalogue, and about 100 will have been common to both shows. It will be easily understood that the tracing and collecting of all these pictures involved no small difficulty. So well has the Academy done its task that the only work of distinct importance belonging to the earlier and more interesting period of the painter's career which will not be found in the Exhibition is the famous "Apple Blossoms." This is one of the few Millais' which have left the country—it is now in Australia. The exhibition will be very much larger than the show of Lord Leighton's work held last winter. The customary four galleries of a winter exhibition were obviously inadequate. Room No. V. was soon filled, and yet there remained works to be hung. Room VI., as most visitors will remember, and as all exhibitors know, is not a favourite gallery. The light is none of the best, and the vista of the hall under the dome seen beyond leads one to regard it as a passage rather than a gallery. It has been decided on this occasion to leave it a passage, and to fall back upon the Water Colour Gallery—a large square room—to hang the remaining oils. It was necessary for this purpose to have some alteration made in the skylight, and this has been done. Besides the contents of these rooms there is a small collection of works which now for the first time will make their appearance in the Academy Galleries. Many of these were painted for Mr. Wertheimer, and they will be hung in a room to themselves, and there are a couple of landscapes—one of them a snow scene—which will also be seen in Burlington House for the first time next week.

A Paris Correspondent writes: M. Rzewuski has made an attack on English novels. He is an eminent critic of Polish origin, as his name indicates. Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Bulwer-Lytton, and George Meredith are excepted. By the intensity of their style and psychological analysis, the elevation of their feelings, the grandeur of their philosophical conceptions, these rival the great Slav, German, and French writers of fiction. But even in their masterpieces, there is always something insincere and "put on" something that makes interest flag, and renders whole pages less readable than a metaphysical or mathematical treatise. In regard to skill in composition, æsthetic value, and interest, the first-rate English novelists are inferior to the second-rate French. As to the common run of novelists, the novelists hose works hold the magazines and fill the railway bookstalls, M. Rzewuski thinks them terrible. Women are the worst sinners. They have not professional outlets. To let lodgings or write a novel is what any Englishwoman can do. The incommensurable tedium of those novels that pour from the English press! This does not lessen M. Rzewuski's admiration for English literature as a whole. The richest, most many-sided, most homogeneous, and yet original of any of modern times. But why deny that the English novel is abominably bad? It reveals bottomless depths of silliness, chatter, stupid admiration, mawkish sentimentality, and harsh, preachy cant. The thick volume the present day English novelist throws off is insignificant, flat, and stupid. Second-class novels by Englishmen are less readable than those by women. But there are fewer of them. Rhoda Broughton and Charlotte Bronte one always reads with pleasure. Mrs. Stowe had genius, though genius is often denied her by the critics. Ouida is a favourite of M. Rzewuski. Her talent has mellowed in Italy, and her little volume "Tonia" is a masterpiece. But it is sadly marked by her hypocritical morality. What terrible sin did poor little Tonia commit in stealing the gaudy shawl? The sense of property is artificial. Children know nothing of it. The benefit of the First Offenders Act should have been surely given by the novelist who tried her.

A clergyman who had been what is called a circuit rider through the mountains of North Carolina relates the following incident in an American journal:—"One meets with many strange people, and gathers wonderful experiences when brought as near to Nature as the journeyings in such wilds necessitates. I have sometimes thought that no more primitive man is to be found than our own mountaineers, born and bred at places as remote from this age, in feeling and advancement, as though they were situated in the heart of the Dark Continent. Often conversation is difficult to carry on, so unaccustomed are these people to the sound of anything but their own vernacular. It is singular to note the manner of life and the kind of food which is popular in such regions. Naturally, the mode of preparation is also primitive. Long experience taught me at last to carry some provender with me on long trips, and I invariably took a package of tea, as that is a drink wholly unknown to this class. On one occasion I remember arriving on a wretchedly cold, rainy night at the cabin of a mountain-hunter. Asking for shelter, it was most hospitably granted, and though my host could talk but little, he and his wife offered me food and tried to make me comfortable. I took out my package of tea and asked the woman to brew me a cup, feeling that the genial warmth would counteract the effect of the wetting I had got. After being absent a long time the woman returned, and asked if I would have my supper without waiting for 'the greens,' as they were not nearly cooked, and I must be hungry. I agreed, not understanding what the nature of the 'greens' might be, but having sat down to the pork and corn cob, I asked if the tea was ready. 'Tea?' said the woman. 'What is tea?' When I explained that the contents of the package I had given her were tea, which was designed to be made into a drink, she exclaimed, 'La, sir, I dun thought that ar was greens, and put it to bile with the pork!'"

Mr. Arnold-Forster, M.P., lectured in the banqueting hall of Dover Castle, on Jan. 3, on recruiting for the British Army. General Sir William Butler occupied the chair, and there was a large military audience. Mr. Arnold-Forster dealt with the unsatisfactory conditions of recruiting, as shown by the attempt to carry out the Government's decision of last April to increase the Army by another battalion of Guards, a second battalion of Cameron Highlanders, and additional artillery. As to the Guards, he said not one more man would be enlisted than was necessary to fill the shortcomings of the service battalions, although such measures for recruiting had been taken as had never previously been known in the history of the Guards. For the Cameron Highlanders 170 men only had been secured, whilst they had not been able to obtain nearly the 750 men extra required for the artillery. Under the present system of recruiting proper advantage was not taken of the nation's real instinct for soldiering or of the pressure of industrial competition inducing men to look for another occupation, or of the splendid traditions of the English Army. The Army at the present did not offer a man a career beyond the few years he remained with the colours, as shown by the fact that many old soldiers found difficulty in obtaining employment. The great inducement of regimental tradition was lost by the system of lumping regiments together, and also transferring men from one to another. If this was the case now, what would happen when the Ministry made a demand for eight or nine additional infantry battalions and a large addition to the artillery, as he had reason to believe would be the case? To improve the prospects of recruiting he suggested improved conditions and pay, a long service system, working in conjunction with short service, and other minor matters. In the course of a discussion General Butler suggested that the difficulties lay with Parliament, and not the War Office, but received the reply that for 300 years Parliament had granted every request of the War Office.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

F. W. STEVENS AND ANOTHER VS. WILLIAM BEDFORD.

The plaintiffs in this case are Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., architect and civil engineer, and Mary Elizabeth Stevens, his wife; and the defendant is Mr. William Bedford, of the Accountant-General's department, chairman of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, on behalf of himself and other members. The plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that it was not competent to the Association to deprive the second plaintiff of her right to receive her pension at par; that she, when she becomes a widow, will be entitled to receive her pension at par, &c. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that the defendant is the chairman of the managing committee of a voluntary association called the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, which has for its object the provision of pensions for the support of the widows of its subscribers, who must be Uncovenanted servants of Government employed, or who are liable to be employed on civil duties in the Bombay Presidency. In 1875, the first plaintiff, being then an engineer in the Public Works department in Bombay, became, and has since continued to be, and is a member of the Association, and a subscriber thereto, for a pension of Rs. 60 a month to his wife while she is a widow. The rule in force, when he first plaintiff joined the Association, was that "incumbents on the fund residing in Europe shall be paid their monthly pensions at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee." The rule had been made in 1871 in order to protect widow pensioners residing in Europe from loss by exchange, which had then fallen from par or nearly par to 1/10½. The rule or its purport was prominently printed on the outside of the printed rules, as constituting one of the most valuable advantages to be obtained by joining the Association; and the first plaintiff was in fact mainly induced, by reason of the advantage conferred by the rule, to join the Association. In 1887 the rule was repealed, and the widows of subscribers joining thereafter were to receive their pensions at the market rate of exchange. It was, however, stated in the repealing rule "that pensions already due, or hereafter becoming due on risks accepted before the 1st January 1888, shall be payable to incumbents on the fund residing in Europe at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee." In 1895 the Association, by a majority of votes, repealed the rule of 1887 with retrospective effect, thereby depriving the second plaintiff and the wives of all subscribers who, like the first plaintiff, had joined before 1888 of their right to be paid their pensions at par. They are now to be paid at the market rate of exchange. The plaintiffs submitted that it was not competent to the Association to deprive the second plaintiff of her right to be paid her pension at par, inasmuch as the first plaintiff joined the Association on the faith of payment at such rate of par, and the Association contracted with him to that effect. The plaintiff and others similarly interested had requested the Bombay Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State to veto the rule of 1895 under the provision in that behalf contained in the rules of the Association; but without effect; and the plaintiffs consequently brought this suit.

The defendant, in his written statement, submitted that the suit was not sustainable by the plaintiffs. He submitted that the fund was an association managed by a committee of six persons, all of whom was residents of Bombay, and elected by the subscribers. The defendant was appointed chairman of the committee in 1894, and had been re-elected from year to year as such, but was not a trustee of the fund under the conditions set forth by the plaintiffs. The fund was divided into two branches called respectively "the widows' Pension branch" and the "Life Assurance branch," the funds of which were kept distinct. The fund was instituted in the year 1850, and since that time the subscriptions and allowances payable thereon had been regulated by the rules for the time being in force, the appendix to which set forth the amount of the subscriptions and the pensions in respect thereof. Up to 1871 all pensions were paid in rupees, but on the 5th June in that year, it was resolved at a meeting of the subscribers that the amounts of the pensions, in England, should be paid their monthly pensions at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee. The rules were subject to alteration and addition from time to time. The first plaintiff, when he joined the Association in 1875, agreed to abide by the rules. Under the rules as altered in 1895, and now in force, the plaintiff's subscription, which at the time of his joining was Rs. 19-13-6 per mensem, had been reduced to Rs. 4-1-10 for the years 1895-97; and for the years 1897 to 1899, he would not be required to pay any subscription at all, and the pension now payable under the rules to the second plaintiff, in the event of the husband's death, would be Rs. 84 per mensem. At a meeting of the members held in December 1887, the first plaintiff being then a member of the committee, the rules regarding the payment of pensions to residents in England were amended; and it was resolved that while pensions to incumbents residing in England on risks accepted prior to January 1888, should continue to be payable at the rate of two shillings to the Rupee, all other pensions becoming due on risks accepted after that date should be paid at the rate of exchange fixed for the official year by the Secretary of State for such pensions as were paid at the India office. Under the operation of the rule of 1871, the fund suffered serious loss by reason of the fall in exchange. In 1874-75 the loss was only Rs. 49-9-4, but in 1894-95 it had amounted for that year to Rs. 5,784-12-7, or a total loss for all the years intervening of Rs. 31,963-9-11. By the rules of the fund, and by direction of the Government of India, the affairs of the fund were submitted every two years to an actuary for valuation. In his report in 1885, Mr. Finlayson, the actuary, drew attention to the danger of continuing to pay pensions at 2s. to the rupee. In subsequent years, he also drew attention to the matter and declined to give a certificate. Under the circumstances, it became necessary, in the common interests of all the subscribers, to save the fund from insolvency, to adopt a resolution that was passed at a special general meeting of the subscribers held in July 1895 to the effect that pensions due or becoming due after 1st August 1895 on risks accepted before January 1888, should be payable to incumbents residing in Europe or the Colonies at two shillings to the rupee, and that all other pensions should be paid at the market rate of exchange on the day of remittance. That was the resolution complained of by the plaintiffs, but which the defendant contended was binding upon them, and that the second plaintiff could not become entitled to be paid at the rate of two shillings per rupee, for any portion of the pension originally subscribed for. Defendant further contended on the above grounds that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of the evidence in the case was proceeded with.

BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA.

ENTRIES.

First Event—"Galloway Race."

Miss Lang, nominates Mr Birkett's Ali Baba
Mrs B Barlow, nominates Mr Couvela's Mendippe
Mrs Fleet, nominates Mr Corbett's Midshipmite
Miss J B Mills, nominates Mr Baldry's Vulcan
Mrs Benn, nominates Mr Benn's Trout
..... nominates Capt Young's Wiss Lad

Second Event—"Coila-Poolta Race."

Miss Parsons, nominates Mr Birkett's Sydney
Mrs B. Barlow, nominates Mr Couvela's Mendippe
Mrs Fleet, nominates Mr Corbett's Midshipmite
Miss J B Mills, nominate Mr Baldreys' Vulcan
Miss Hewett, nominates Mr C Webster's Tom Thumb
Mrs Dickson, nominates Mr P de Saone's Blarney
Mrs Arnold Jenkins nominates Mr Loresche's The Sheep

Third Event—"Zareba Stakes."

Mrs Mercer, nominates Mr Birkett
Mrs B Barlow, nominates Mr Couvela
Mrs Fleet, nominates, Mr Corbett
Miss J B Mills, nominates Mr Baldrey
Miss Hewett, nominates Mr C Webster
Mrs Dickson, nominates Mr P de Saone

Fourth Event—"The Menagerie Stakes."

Miss Moore, nominates, Mr Birkett's Jane
Mrs Hughes, nominates, Mr Symington's Eclipse
Mrs Fleet, nominates Mr Corbett's Daisy
Miss Hewett, nominates Mr Webste's Bulldray
Mrs Stauber, nominates Mr P de Saone's Squeaker
Mrs Arnold Jenkins, nominates Mr Loresche's Nannie
Mrs Woolcombe, nominates Mr Proctor's Jadie-ah
Miss Symons, nominates Mr McCausland's The Bo Duck

F. C. ALLEN,
Hon. Secretary.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub "awakes" as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Invigorating.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE TIRAH DESPATCHES.

The conclusion of Sir William Lockhart's despatches of which the first part has been given is as follows:—

(16). On October 20th the troops of the 2nd Division, as detailed below,* moved as directed, the advance guard leaving camp at Shinaori at 4-30 a.m., and reaching the Chagru Kotal at 8 a.m. At the latter hour the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, were in position on the Samana Suk. The troops detailed from the 1st Division to assist in the advance of the 2nd Division were No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs.

The 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General Kempster began its attack on the Dargai heights at 10 a.m., by a concentrated artillery fire from No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, and No. 1 (Kohat) and No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battaries, these being posted slightly in advance of the "kotal" No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, assisted by shelling the enemy's "sangars from the Samana Suk. The attack was led by the 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, supported by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment was in reserve, followed by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

By 11-30 a.m., the above force was in formation under cover, in readiness to capture the heights; but when the second Gurkhas, accompanied by the Gurkha scouts of the 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, made their first rush across the open, they were met by such a hot and well-aimed fire that all they could do was to hold on to the position they had reached, without being able to advance further.

At 2 p.m. the Dorsetshire Regiment was ordered to storm the enemy's entrenchments but though a few men were able to get across the fire-swept zone, an advance beyond the line held by the 2nd Gurkhas was reported by the commanding officer to be impracticable, owing to the large number of tribesmen lining the edge of Dargai plateau and the steepness of the slope leading up to it. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division, accordingly ordered Brigadier-General Kempster to move up the Gordon Highlanders and the 3rd Sikhs, the former regiment being replaced on the lower spur which it had hitherto occupied by the Jhind Imperial Service Infantry. The Gordon Highlanders were straight up the hill without check or hesitation. Headed by their pipers and led by Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, C. B., with Major Macbean on his right and Lieutenant A. F. Gordon on his left, this splendid battalion marched across the open. It dashed through a murderous fire and in forty minutes had won the heights, leaving three officers and thirty men killed or wounded on its way. The first rush of the Gordon Highlanders was deserving of the highest praise, for they had just undergone a very severe climb, and had reached a point beyond which other troops had been unable to advance for over three hours. The first rush was followed at short intervals by a second and a third, each led by officers; and as the leading companies went up the hill gaps in the ranks appeared, and men of the troops, among whom the 3rd Sikhs were conspicuous, streamed on in support. But few of the enemy waited for the bayonet, many of them being shot down as they fled in confusion.

The position was won at 3-15 p.m., with the loss of three officers killed, namely:—Major Judge, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; Captain W. E. C. Smith, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment; and Lieutenant A. Lamont, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; and nine wounded, namely:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Major F. Macbean, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Captain H. P. Uniacke, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant M. F. M. Meiklejohn, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant K. Dingwall, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant G. S. G Craufurd, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders; Captain W. E. Arnold, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, Captain Aslon Davidson, 5 Bombay, (since dead); Lieutenant G. E. White, 3rd Sikhs. Of other ranks 35 were killed, and 153 wounded.

The enemy's loss has not been ascertained but must have been heavy. Nearly every section of the Afridis was represented, but not in full strength; and there were about 1,500 Sheikhans, Malizais, Mamozais and Akhels, besides contingents from the Mamozais, Massozais, and Alikuels.

(17). The General Officer Commanding the Second Division has brought to my special notice the gallant conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, C.B., commanding the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, in leading his battalion to the assault of a most difficult position of a critical period of the fight, when previous attempts had failed. I recommend this officer for the Victoria Cross.

Major-General Yeatman-Biggs has also reported most favourably on the behaviour of the following British and native officers and soldiers:—

Major F. Macbean, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was the first to spring out of cover and lead his company to the attack, and who, being immediately afterwards wounded, continued to cheer his men on while lying on the ground.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Travers, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who led the first rush of his men.

Captains D. C. F. Macintyre and A. G. Robinson, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; and Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas, commanding the Gurkha scouts of his regiment.

No. 2951, Piper G. Findlater, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who, after being shot through both feet and unable to stand, sat up under a heavy fire playing the regimental march to encourage the charge.

No. 3453, Private E. Lawson, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who carried Lieutenant Dingwall when wounded and unable to move, out of a heavy fire, and subsequently returned and brought in Private M'Millan, being himself wounded in two places in so doing.

Subadar Kirpa Ram Thapa, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who, though wounded in two places, continued to discharge his duties in the front line.

I recommend Piper Findlater and Private Lawson for the Victoria Cross.

The General Officer Commanding the Second Division has also brought to notice the services of the following officers, non-commissioned officers and men as deserving of recognition:—

Major G. T. F. Bowman, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Captain C. C. Miller-Wallnut, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Captain and Adjutant W. Campbell, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant G. D. Meckenzie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Lieutenant G. E. E. G. Cameron, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 1771, Colour-Sergeant J. Crain, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 3025, Colour-Sergeant T. Mackie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 2021, Sergeant F. Richie, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 3064, Sergeant D. Mathers, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 1952 Sergeant T. Donaldson, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 2465 Sergeant J. M'Kay, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

No. 3711, Lance-Corporal (piper) G. Milne, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

Captain W. R. Arnold, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who led the first ruch of his battalion.

No. 2937, Private S. Vickery, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, who ran down the slope, rescued a wounded comrade, and brought him back to cover. This soldier has subsequently greatly distinguished himself during the withdrawal of Brigadier-General Kempster's column from the Waran Valley, and I propose in due course to recommend him for the Victoria Cross.

Lieutenant H. S. Pennell, 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, who endeavoured to bring in Captain Smith's body, and only desisted on finding that Captain Smith was dead.

Captain O. E. de M. Norie, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, who was conspicuously forward at the commencement of the action.

(21). In recording my acknowledgements to Major-General Yeatman-Biggs, C. B., and Brigadier-General Kempster, D. S. O., for the success of the operations on October 20th, I think it necessary to point out that the advance was not conducted in the manner in which I had intended, and as I thought, had clearly indicated. The General Officer Commanding the 2nd Division restricted himself to a frontal attack on the Dargai heights, without employing a portion of the large force at his disposal to turn the enemy's rear by pushing on as rapidly as possible to the point of junction of the Narik Darra with the Chagru defile. Undoubtedly the troops would have been under fire and might have suffered some loss in moving along the road below the heights; but if full advantage had been taken of the inequalities of the ground, I am of opinion that the loss would not have been heavy,

* The troops of the 2nd Division referred to above were as follows:—

3rd Brigade.

1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment.
1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.
1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas.
15th Sikhs.
No. 24 British Field Hospital.
No. 41 Native Field Hospital.

4th Brigade.

2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers.
1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas.
2 sections, No. 9 British Field Hospital.
2 sections, No. 23 British Field Hospital.
No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

Divisional Troops.

No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.
No 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery.
Machine Gun detachment, 16th Lancers.
21st Madras Pioneers.
No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners.
Jhind Regiment of Imperial Service Infantry.
Sirmur Imperial Service Sappers.
One section, No. 13 British Field Hospital.
No. 43 Native Field Hospital.

and I feel confident that, as soon as their line of retreat was threatened, the tribesmen would have begun to disperse.

At the same time, I recognise that the enemy's defeat was rendered more complete and decisive by their being encouraged to hold on to the last, and the result of the action must be regarded as satisfactory, inasmuch as the movement of the troops, baggage and supplies from Shinaori to Karappa, subsequent to the capture of the Dargai heights, was almost unmolested.

(22). On the night of October 20th Dargai was held by the 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs, supported by the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, while the remainder of the troops bivouacked on or near the Chagru Kotal.

(23). At day break on the 21st the march of the 2nd Division to Karappa, or more properly to Khangarbur, on the left bank of the Khanki stream, was resumed, while in order to avoid a block on the main road, I proceeded from Fort Lockhart to the same point via Fort Gulistan and the Tatai spur, taking with me No. 9 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, the 36th Sikhs, and No. 8 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners. The track from the village of Talai down to its junction with the main road was so bad that none of the baggage of the troops accompanying me reached camp at Karappa until late the next day, that of the 36th Sikhs not arriving until mid day on the 23rd.

(42). The 4th Brigade and some of the divisional troops of the Second Divisipa arrived at Karappa towards the evening of the 21st October, the remainder of the Division coming in the next day; but owing to the steepness and narrowness of the road, and the inferiority of a considerable proportion of the transport animals, several days elapsed before all the baggage of the division had come up. On October 24th the troops of the First Division began to move from Shinaori to Karappa, and by the evening of the 27th the Main Column, with its supplies and transport, had concentrated in readiness for a further advance. Advantage was taken of the halt at Karappa to improve the road from the Chargu Kotal, to complete the organisation of the transport service, and to adjust the loads of the several classes of animals employed, namely mules, ponies and donkeys.

(25). And here I may mention that the halt at Karappa, though every military precaution was taken, the camp was fired into every night, sometimes by large bodies of the enemy, and our foraging parties were perpetually opposed and followed up by the tribesman. The losses from this cause were heavy, aggregating three British officers, twenty-five British soldiers, and twenty-one native ranks, killed or wounded. The names of the officers are given below:—

Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hadow, 15th Sikhs, severely wounded.

Captain F. P. Badcock, D. S. O., 1st Battalion 5th Gurkhas, dangerously wounded.

Lieutenant G. D. Crocker, 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers, wounded.

(26). On October 26th, in accordance with instructions issued on the previous evening, the force marched in two columns to Gundaki, the 1st Division across the plain and the 2nd Division up the bed of the Khandi Mishti stream, while a detached column consisting of the 1st Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment and the 36th Sikhs occupied the hills to the right of my line of advance. As the left column was threatened from the west, I also occupied three hills which commanded that flank with the 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, a wing of the 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkhas, and a wing of the 3rd Sikhs, respectively. This display of force led the enemy to believe that I intended to turn their right, which they at once began to strengthen, and during the night of the 26th the detachment of the 4th Gurkhas, which in the evening had been reduced to two companies, was continuously attacked at close quarters suffering however but slight loss owing to the care taken in my day time to protect the position by *sangars*. The strong flanking parties which had pushed out enabled me to reconnoitre the Sampagha Pass, and having settled on my plan of action I directed the whole force to march on Gundaki, and issued orders for the attack on the following day.

Our casualties on October 26th were—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Sage, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas, severely wounded. Other ranks:—killed two, wounded 10.

(27). Here it may be noted that, previous to my advance, on October 26th, I had to detach two battalions to strengthen the force on the line of communications. The 30th Punjab Infantry was detailed to hold the Dargai heights, and the 21st Madras Pioneers to form part of the Karappa garrison.

(28). On October 29th, at 5 a.m., the 1st Brigade moved out of camp to cover the advance to the Sampagha Pass. The 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment seized the village of Nazano, thus protecting my left, Lieutenant-Colonel Yule quickly brushed away all opposition on that side. The 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkhas covered my left by occupying the village of Kandy Mishti, and met with no opposition. The 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, advancing in the centre, occupied without resistance a line running across the plateau between the Kandi Mishti and Sampagha ravines, which I had chosen as my first artillery position.

At 9-15 a.m., the 2nd Brigade, preceded by the Gurkha scouts, left camp with orders to enter the Sampagha ravine, and to advance by a path leading towards the enemy's position up a long hard spur as soon as the guns should have sufficiently silenced the fire from the *sangars*; this advance to be supported in succession by the 4th and 3rd Brigades.

At 9-30 a.m., the first shots were fired by the enemy but the action did not really begin until 7-30 a.m., when the three mountain batteries at Dargai detachment opened fire on the *sangars* from the first artillery position above mentioned. Their fire was effective, the range being 1,850 yards and the enemy quickly evacuated the entrenchments which comman ded the lower slopes of the pass, these being seized by the 2nd Brigade at 8 a.m. The three batteries of the 2nd Divisions, together with the rocket detachment, were now pushed on, and opened fire on the crest of the pass at a range of 2,200 yards. The fire of the guns was, however, soon masked by the rapid advance of the 2nd Brigade, which, with the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment (the Queen's) leading, reached the summit of the pass at 9-45 a.m. The artillery was again ordered up in support, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery in front. On reaching the crest this battery did excellent service in assisting the infantry of the 2nd Brigade to dislodge the tribesmen from the heights they were holding on either flank, but while engaged on this duty I regret to report that Captain De Butts, Royal Artillery, commanding the battery, was mortally wounded. The heights on the north-east of the pass were eventually cleared by the 1st Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment and the 3rd Sikhs, while those on the north were were stormed by the 36th Sikhs, supported by six companies of the 2nd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. The last ridge was fin

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Canningsby 2,157 tons, Captain James Smith, cleared yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

The I S N Co's s s Laudaura, 2,153 tons, Captain W Britten, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta (9th January) brought a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,104 tons, Capain J S Hutchison, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (6th January) via coast ports, with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The s s Meola, 2190 tons, Captain C S Cross, arrived in harbour yesterday from Belgaum (2nd January) with a cargo of 1,27,093 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Bhd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Sultanieh	2198	Sumner	Marmagoa	F	Mair & Co
F	Hisumi Maru	1349	Nemoto	Japan	3-1	N Y Kalsna
G	Goose	1154	Jacobs	Zanzibar	27-1	F Meyer
H	J Cassel	1497	Jennson	Calcutta	3-1	R Batliwalla & Co
K	Inchkeith	1344	Halliwell	N F		Glade & Co
L	Cashmere	1895	Souter	Red Sea Port		H Cursetji
M	Kurrachee	1117	Robertson	Genoa and Mackintosh & Co		
O	Candia	1218	Stabb	Zanzibar	29-1	M M & Co
Q	Halcyon	813	Smith	Hamburg		K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati		924	Fakeera	G Potts	27-1	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Bhd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
E	Hispania	3213	Abrey	Liverpool	1-2	W & A G & Co
S	Guadiana	3014	Saporiti	Genoa	5-2	C Balsamo
A	Salamis	1117	Belato	Calcutta	7-1	G Balsamo
B	Bombay	2048	Weston	Antwerp	30-1	P & O Co
C	Baroda	2731	Wilson	China	3-2	P & O S N Co
T	Empress	3	Rassovich	Trieste	1-2	A L S N Co
W	Vadala	2104	Hutchinson	N F		M M & Co
	Anna					
	Meola	74	Wills	Marseilles	27-1	K Nixon & Co
	Ganga	1177	Hill	Rangoon	28-1	M M & Co
	Kwosala	1497	Butler	Hamburg	7-2	Finlay Muir

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka		760	Ibbs Karrachee		28-1	M M & Co

A Possible date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 5h. 5m. 14s.

The Time Ball on the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle commands to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 5h. 5m. 14s. of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	Meola	Cross	Belgaum, Jan 7.
	Vadala	Hutchison	Rangoon, Jan 13.
	Khedivia	Whitehead	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Rajpootana	Parkman	Calcutta, &c.
	Assyria	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
	Lucia	Jacobs	Zanzibar.
	Coningsby	Smith	Rangoon.

The following vessels are entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Clydesdale, for Calcutta, Vadala, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
November	Arisk H M's	Rich	Somali coast.	14	D'Jibouti
21	Western	Jozo Niccolo	Mussowa	12	Mussowa
	Raleigh	Coghlan	Suez	11	Colombo F O
	Clyde	De Barry	Somali coast.		
	H M Cruiser	Schiaffino	Suez		Magaloxeca
16	Carthage	Bonnet	Bombay	16	Bombay
	Atlanta	Turner	Calcutta		London
	Goa	Bonner	Bombay	13	Zanzibar
	Baron Cawdor	Crosby	Barry		
	Nubia	Raffin	Bombay		Jedda
	Caledonia	Le Patron	Bassein		London
	Egypt	Briscoe	London		Bombay
	Shahzada	Richdoom	Rangoon	10	Port Said F O
	Baron Ardrossan	O Neill	Cardiff		
	R Rubattino	Sanguinetti	Genoa	10	Bombay
11	Africa	Stabb	Zanzibar	11	Bombay
	Indian	Verbeek	Rotterdam		Bombay
	Arabia	Bonnet	Mauritius		Marseilles
	Prince of Satsuma	Tomasi	Liverpool		Manilla
	Tegul	Meeks	Liverpool	15	Liverpool
	Singapore	Ingerslev	Bombay		Genoa
	Falcon	Gedge	Aden	13	Hodeida
	Dumbarton Castle	Stevenson	Hodeida		Calcutta
	Peninsular Steamer	Purbo	London		
	Manora	Henderson	Batavia	12	Amsterdam
	Bengal	Moquin	Bombay		London
	Queen Victoria	Woodcock	Trieste		Bombay
	Wodcock	Ogilvie	Somali coast.	14	Bombay coast
	Ural	Jansen	New York		China
	Singapore	Sturdee	Portsmouth	15	Australia
	M's	Morovich	Gibraltar		Trieste
	Colonsay	Weinkauf	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Khedive	Clark	Jeddah		
	Gedeon G Im Squadron	Follenius	Kiel		
	G Im Squadron	Prins Henry	Kiel		
	Clarence	Davies	Calcutta	16	Dundee
	Worcester	Underwood	Barry		

Aden, January 16.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow (Saturday) the 29th instant at 3 p.m., at the Gymkhana and of the parade ground, for Commanding Officers parade. Dress—Review Order—Khaki.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade for class firing at Colaba on Saturday next the 29th instant. Trains leave the Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress—Drill order. Carbines only. Putties to be worn. Light Refreshments will be provided.

2. It is notified for information that the eight annual Camp of the Corps will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort from the 15th February to the 6th of March inclusive and the inspection will take place on Saturday the 5th March.

3. The Annual Competitions will be held as follows:—Saturday morning 5th March. Galsace Cup, Saturday afternoon, 12th March. Wheal Cup Saturday afternoon, 19th March. Hamilton Shield.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

NOTICE.

CONCERT.—A Ladies Concert open to all members of the Corps and their friends will be held at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder on Saturday next at 9 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

(Before the Hon'ble The CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice TRAIES.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

951-139-97—Vadia and G—Hormasjee Adarjee Karga vs M Pestonjee Cowarjee Moolla—Anderson H and D. Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

3353-96—Kalu Sheik—Abdul Razak Hajee Abdul Kurim vs John G Kynnan—Crawford L and G.

1531-97—Cowasjee and O—C A Currie vs Anoopram Jamsetjee—Sueetham B and Noble.

Appeal.

939-96—Wazirali D and J—Chunilal Mansukh vs Mandukji Lalubhai and another—Daphtary and F.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suit for Dismissal.

41-97—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Sajiman vs Javerchan Javerchand Khushalchand Shroffvee V.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

20-97—Smethem B and N—Meherbai vs Manockbai widow of Ardeshir and D. Parthasarti.

Commercial Cause.

313-97—Trajee B and Co—Memoochand Purnaram and others vs Sidhuram Soojanmal—Hiralal M and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

288-97—Crawford B and Co—Frederick William Stevens and another v. William Bedford—R S Brown and Co.

303-97—M N Sasklatwalla—Gopal Khetsay vs Tricumdas Parsramdas and others—Payne G and S and Little and G.

47-97—Ardeser H and D—Aboo Bunker Hajee Soomar vs Soleman Hajee Soomar—Payne G and S.

493-97—Ezekiel and G—Colonial Chemical vs Gooba Valad Thers—Payne G and S, and M N Sasklatwala.

507-7—Kalyanlow and G—Chunilal Dhoomaldas vs Alankhan Sherjee and others—Payne G and S, M N Sasklatwalla.

522-97—Edgelow and G—Chouthmal Choonilal vs Jetha Bhima and another—J C Cama.

363-97—Archibald and D—Chunilal vs Agnew Turner vs Karim Laljee—Wadia and G.

448-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Jamoda Soo Narain—Wadia and G.

536-97—Wadia and G—Dorab Jaw Ratanjee vs Ratanjee Nowrojee Bhedwar—Sir Jehangir Jehangir N.

31-498-97—Khunboo and S—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhudheer vs Kasirilal Burgundral and others—Hiralal M and M.

32-499-97—Khunboo and S—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhudheer vs Kasirilal Hurgundrai and others—Hiralal M and M.

31-498-97—Khunboo and S—Rai Bahadur Sobhagmull Dhudheer vs Kasirilal Hurgundrai and others—Hiralal M and M.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette*, January 27.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V Fitzgerald, Political Agent, Cutch, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for six months on his of the furlough granted to him.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R Gile, M A, to act as Commr in Sind, with effect from the 18th inst, during the absence of the Hon Mr H E M James, C S I, I C S, or pending further orders.

Lieut C E Haro d, acting Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, passed an examination in Marathi according to the lower standard on the 7th Jan. 1898.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month was granted to Mr F A M H Vincent, Asst Supt of Police, with effect from the 4th Oct 1897.

The Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr F G H Anderson, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Dharwar, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

Mr T S Greenaway, Asst Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of state for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in the Kaira Dist.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Capt W H Errington 1st Bo Grenadiers, to be Cant Magte of Bhuj, in addition to his Military duties, vice Capt C W F Whyte.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Capt Errington, under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Bhuj.

Rao Saheb Moro Govind Joshi, Mamlatdar, taluka Raver in the district of Khandesh, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye, acting Dist Deputy Collr in the district of Dharwar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

Mr C G Palmer, I C S, Asst Collr in the Scientists, at Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Azam Hafi Babaji Faltankar, acting Head Karkun, Talooka Akola in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

Rao Bahadur Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar, acting Huzur Deputy Collr in the district of Kanara, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magte of the first class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified.

The Govr in Council is pleased to confer power Mr J Gheeai, I C S, Asst Collr and Magte of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar, to try under Sec 260A of the Code in a summary way all offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1111 of 1897.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr R A Wilkin to be Assistant to the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H D Rendall, I C S, to be Asst Collr, Panch Mahals.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H J Close to act as Under Secretary to Government in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr S A Wilkie or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr P R Cadell, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Karachi, and Dist Registrar, Karachi, vice Mr R G Isaac.

Mr S Clements, I C S, Asst Collr, Surat, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Rao Bhadur Mathuradas Gokuldas, Under Depy Collr, Colaba, is granted an extension by one month and twenty-two days of the privilege leave of absence for one month allowed to him by Govt Notification No 8582, dated 10th Dec 1897.

Mr W Drew, I C S, Collr of Belgaum, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, on completion of his special duty, to be Huzur Depy Collr, Kaira, Rao Bahadur Becherlal Jivanlal, reverting.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, to act as Collr and Dist Magte Belgaum, and to be Member and District Registrar, Belgaum, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Belgaum District.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Dinsha Dhanjibhai Davar, Barrister-at-Law, to be Government Professor of Law, Government Law School, Bombay, vice Mr A Daly, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

Surgn Capt S K Frail, M B, Acting Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of the Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, has been appointed to act as Professor of Physiology, Histology and Hygiene, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 21th Nov 1897, forenoon.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Brde Surgn Lieut-Col F C Barker, M D, F R C S I, has been appointed to act temporarily as Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Jan 1898.

Surgn Lieut-Col K R Kirtikar has been appointed to act as Civil Surgn, Satara, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th Jan 18 8.

Surgn-Major J P Barry, M B, has been appointed to act temporarily as Presidency Surgeon, Third Dist, with attached duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Jan 1898, during the absence of Brde-Surg-Lieut-Col George Waters or until further orders.

The undermentioned Graduates have been appointed to be Assistant Surgeons on the Jamsetjee Jijibhai Hospital temporary Assistant Surgeon at the Jamsetjee Jijibhai Hospital with effect from the dates in front against their names:—Mr Shapurji Ardeser Bhaikar, L M & S, from 12th Dec 1897, and Mr T D Velankar, B Sc, L M & S, from 13th Dec 1897.

The services of Surgn-Major A E J Croly, F R C S I, A M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, from Dept, with effect from the 9th Jan 18 8.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names:—Major P J H Aplin, I S C, and Lieut H P Keelan, I S C, Hubli, Lieut W La E, I S C, Poona City, and Capt A H Hull, Lieut W Ba E, I S C, Poona City, and Capt A H Hull, Lieut W Baldra.

Surg-Lieut H J Walton, M B, F R C S, I M S, was on Plague duty at Hubli from the 16th to the 21st Nov 1897, both days inclusive.

Lieut H S Garratt, I S C, was appointed on Plague duty from the 7th to the 10th Sept 1897.

Capt F S Widdicombe, I S C, has been deputed on Plague duty in Sholapur with effect from the 4th Jan 1898, forenoon.

Surgn-Lieut J C Robertson, M B, C M, M S, has been placed on Plague duty at Satara under the orders of the Civil Surgn of Satara, with effect from the 17th Jan 1898, vice Surgn Lieut H J Walton, transferred.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr P J Corbett, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, passed on the 7th Jan 1898 the Departmental Examination in Marathi according to the standard laid down in Public Works Code I, II, 29.

Mr A E Hight, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is, on return to duty posted to the Poona District.

Mr T Summers, B Sc, Assoc M Inst C E, Ex Engr, 1st grade is granted furlough for one year under Article 310 b of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 6th Nov 1897.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a List of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office,—

Abdul Aziz
Algar, Alfred
Anderson, J B
Anderson, M, Mrs
Banter, Miss
Beattie, John R
Broom, Samuel
Bulch, N
Bye, Frank
Calcutt, H F
Carruthers (Telegram)
Cowasji Hormasji Cluby, Mr
Colkers, Alex
Collen, J Clayton
Con, H E
Cotton, Powell
Dalby James
Davis, E G, Mrs
Dewan, H P
DeMonte, Agnes, Mrs
Denny, Mrs
Denny, R
Dreschler, A O
Ellison, O
Fruis, Toms, Dr
Fisse, F S
Fitzgerald, Gerald, Mrs
Foure, Auguste
Fredericks, Addie, Miss
Gayer, G H
Gilson, G, Professor
Glower, L D
Goudson, A
Grant, Eugene
Grant, I H
Grosuenor, Robert
Hajl Ismail Jusain Herbert, J
Hillbloch, C
Jremonger, F C
King, H G
Knight, Ry
Kristianson, Lovinio, Miss
Low, J S, Mrs
Lowenson, Philip Macgartney (Telegram)
Marinello, Antonietta Sisa
Martin, E E
McDonald, G
Middleton, A
Milmer, C, Mrs
Mohamed Hussain
Noel, Miss
Perrie, W F
Poulter, R C
Rice, S M
Richards, W E
Roodow, James
Sastri, G C (M A)
Schmidt, Gustoo
Scott, H H
Silberstein, S
Slane, Miss
Sparks, Frederick
Waisband, Gelda
Wake, William F
Whiting, Capt, R E
Wilkinson, C B, Lt-Col (R E)
William, H
Winchester, Chas
Woodburn, A F (I C S)
Woodburn, Miss
Woolford, Miss
Van Tassal, P A, Mrs
Young, L M, Miss

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH OF JANUARY, 1898.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Cawnpor, Allahabad, Jubulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola and Malegaon, a brisk fall in Sind, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Amraoti, Akola and Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Sind, and at Deesa, Surat, Belgaum, Mangalore and Secunderabad, and the minimum in large excess at Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Mangalore and Cuddapah, and the lowest 39° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudless in all districts. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates the existence of depression to the west-north-westwards of Jacobabad, and the weather in the Punjab and Sind is unsettled.

W. G. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th January, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.

Barometer corrected and reduced to mean sea level	29·912
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	66·8
Relative Humidity of Air	71·3
Extent for Cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) on the day	81·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	66·3
General Directions of wind	NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	307

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

In Venice many ladies have been seen shopping in bonnets made of glass. The craze has reached Paris, and it is said that glass bonnets will soon be sold in England.

James Neely, a prominent young man in Alabama, has committed suicide from despondency because his sweetheart had rejected him from a warning of her dead mother in a dream. The couple were to be wedded, and the young lady was having her wedding trousseau made. One night recently, she claims, she saw the spirit of her mother in her dreams, and she told her daughter under no circumstances to marry Neely. Acting on the advice of the spiritual visitor, she rejected her lover, and Neely killed him.

An enterprising lady is making a good thing out of the money-lending business. Her clients are exclusively society dames. These ladies, having an aversion to visiting a pawnshop, take articles of value to the "financial agent," who has them appraised and advances money upon them. It is surprising how many women whose husbands and fathers are prominent in commercial circles, and who keep well-appointed establishments, borrow money of this woman in order to pay the caterer, the florist, the tailor, or the milliner.

A lady writer remarks that the "private cook is doomed, if the scheme which is bruited for the formation of co-operative kitchens be worth anything at all. And it sounds feasible enough, according to Mrs Henry Johnson, who suggests that we, who know the trials and troubles connected with the finding of an efficient cook, should form ourselves into a co-operative company, and have our dinners cooked in a kitchen other than our own. In this way we should be independent of the grievances which nowadays affect us in the engaging of a 'good plain cook.'"

A busy wife, tired of hearing her husband declare that woman had nothing to do, made up a little statement of the way she had spent her time for one year. She had two children and two servants. Here are a few only of the items which flickered the husband once for all:—Number of lunches sent up, 1157; meals ordered, 963; desserts prepared, 172; lamps filled and trimmed, 328; rooms dusted (a nine-room house), 2340; dressed children, 780 times; visits received, 870; visits paid, 107; books read, 56; papers read, 553; stories read aloud, 234; games played, 329; church services attended, 125; articles mended, 1236; articles of clothing made, 120; fancy articles made, 50; letters written, 429; hours at piano, 90½; hours in Sunday school work, 205; sick days, 44; amusements attended, 10.

If you are a wife don't worry your husband when he comes home from work in a bad humor (or cold and wet, as the case may be) with all the little petty trials you may have had to endure throughout the day. Always be ready to meet him with a bright smile and a happy, cheerful face. A good wife should manage her house so well and so entirely that her husband has no worries or cares of his own work. A husband rarely fails who has a wife all the business difficulties and anxieties he puts up with, more especially if she is one to worry over everything she hears. Of course, we are not speaking of real troubles, which must be discussed between husband and wife, but of small worries. It is the little things in life that help to make it happy or miserable. And of a man who works hard to keep his wife and family, it is for the wife to manage the home so that it is a home, and not only a roof to cover him.

You are better-looking than you imagine. This is so because a looking-glass does not portray our likeness with any attempt at accuracy. The hair is wrong in tone, the eyes are not correct in colour, and our complexions are hopelessly libelled by this specious household deceiver. It is certain that if the looking-glasses spoke the truth the sale of various complexion washes would decrease to half, for any fair skin looks grey and pallid in the glass, and numbers of women who have splendid complexions ruin them by trying to improve them because they look bad in the mirror. You may be certain that, however plain your face seems, it is by no means so plain as it appears in the tell-tale mirror. Secondly, you cannot assume your natural expression while peering in the looking-glass. The eye must be in a certain position before you can see at all, and the eye, so far as expression is concerned, governs the face. The consequence is that you can see only one of your expressions in the glass, and that expression is one of attentive examination. All the other expressions by which your friends know you, favourable or unfavourable, you have never seen, and never will see.

There is no doubt that English women have for the last twelvemonth or so been exercised in very sensible and judicious influence on dress. They have firmly resisted the mandates of Paris in the direction of dress improvers and other deformities of irrelevant artificial protrusion, and though faults are not lacking in their costume, yet on the whole it is fairly suitable and sensible. Skirts are cut short enough to clear the ground all round. Sleeves have lost their huge dimensions, and if only the disfiguring storm-collar could be done away with, and the hats lose some of their excessive altitude, the critics would have almost a sinecure. The rather ugly pouch is rapidly disappearing, and for out-door wear the tailor-made gown prevails, either plain or braided, this latter form of embellishment being almost universally adopted by those who can afford to add on smartness to the other qualities of neatness and comfort. The tailor coat is as a rule, tight-fitting at the back and double-breasted with revers.

Skating, like cosmopolitan cricket, is now in season almost all the year round, and a suitable costume is almost a necessity of the ordinary wardrobe of a girl or woman of leisure to whom the healthy pastime appeals. One sketched is simple enough in outline, though copied from a Paris model in which the colours were of the most brilliant and spring-like character. The cloth was brigat green, the velvet border crocus purple, and both sleeves and yoke were purple. This would seem to indicate that Paris intends to inaugurate a season of bright colour again, though it was the general impression that we had just completed one and might expect a decided reaction in favour of duller and more artistic tones. The skating dress, however, might be copied in black and green, or orange, or any other combination which would please the taste of the wearer. The openings in the bodice, showing a colour underneath, are very fashionable just now as an effective means of introducing colour into an otherwise sombre winter gown.

Satin appears to be the favourite material for capes, with fur lining and narrow bands of fur as trimming; and black takes the lead, though dark blue and dark green are both well patronised. In severe weather capes, however warm they may be in themselves, are not satisfactory protectors against the cold; but so far this winter has had very few really cold days. One sees fewer and fewer long and heavy mantles worn in walking, every winter seeming to reduce the number, and there is no doubt that the weight and cumbrous character of these robes mostly unsuitable for wear during active exercise. Most women and many men clothe themselves too heavily almost all the year round, but especially in winter. It is a bad habit to fall into, just as the multiplying of blankets at night is injurious to the health of the sleeper. Ventilation becomes practically impossible when layer upon layer of thick garments are superposed on each other, even when they are composed of pure wool and are consequently as light of weight as possible. Uniform heat is less aimed at than it should be, and if feet and ankles are cold, as they often are in fashionable hosiery and thin-soled boots, the accumulating of warm clothes about the body is insufficient to avert the risk of chill. Heavy clothing, too, is apt to overheat the wearer.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

INDIGESTION
SPEEDILY CURED BY
Condy's Fluid
Book of Directions and Physicians' Reports on every bottle.
Sold everywhere.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."
Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the Sole Manufacturers.

CAUTION.

Insist on buying Condy's Fluid.

See that the bottle is like this

In India worthless imitations of CONDY'S FLUID are often sold to the unwary purchaser.

NOTICES.

POISON in the BLOOD,
Which is the Direct Cause of
RHEUMATISM, and in fact
of Most Physical Troubles.
URIC ACID.
When the Kidneys fail to do
their duty, this
ACID REMAINS in the BLOOD.
If this Acid is removed
from the Blood,
RHEUMATISM will DISAPPEAR
There has never been but
one known Remedy for Kidney
Troubles, and consequently for
RHEUMATISM,
and that is WARNER'S SAFE
CURE.
It is endorsed by Physicians,
approved by Scientists, and
used by the best people in the
land.
It will pay you to bear these
things in mind.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HARDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Stephens' Inks
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London, INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent." H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

THE FINEST TONIC
FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.
FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.
FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.
LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It is all its friends claim for it."
"Its effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."
Sold by Chemists all the World over.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

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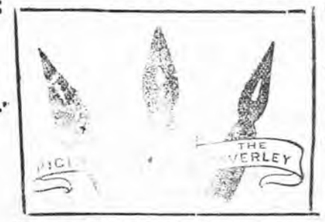

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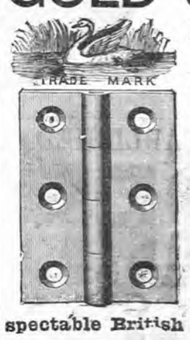

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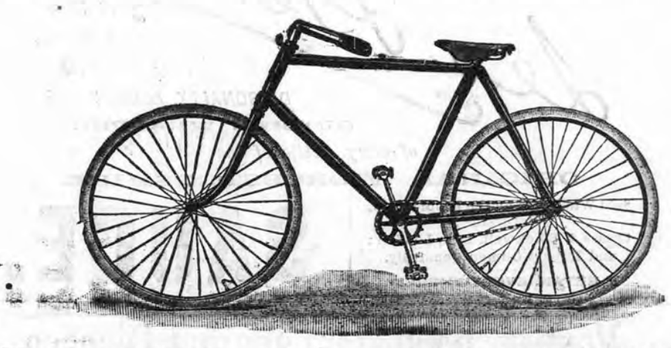

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